The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—Tilden is a Presbyterian.

—Nilsson—*porter—enlongpoint.*

—Rose Eytinge *never* felt better.

—It is Secretary Morrill at last.

—Edwin Booth has given up all idea of an European trip.

—The farmers are grumbling now because they have been favored with too much moisture.

—Governor Hayes' letter of acceptance will be ready for the papers of Monday morning. It will probably be brief.

—Mr. Gladstone has consented to write an essay on Lord Macaulay for the next number of *The London Quarterly Review.*

—"Tilden and Hendricks—a hard-money head and a soft-money tail." That's the way the Indianapolis *Journal* looks at it.

—The June revolution in Hayti only lasted ten days. The revolutionists are now in custody, and will be allowed to leave the country.

—The Cincinnati *Gazette* want Clymer's committee to take hold of Tilden's railroad jobbery. By so doing it believes they would strike oil.

—Bret Harte falls under the lash of the *Saturday Review* for his "Gabriel Conroy," in which he is charged with trying to imitate Dickens.

—Mr. Sampson, of North Adams, Mass., contradicts the story that he is going to discharge his Chinese shoemakers. He says that he is satisfied with them.

—There are one hundred and sixty-two driving parks in the United States. The value of the property held by these associations is estimated at $5,000,000, and that of the horses entered in a single year $15,000,000.

—Washerwomen in Philadelphia were uncommonly busy on Monday night getting the soap-suds out of their tubs, and putting in lemonade for the to-morrow's business. The discovery was made by the New York *Sun.*

—In Mexico the election of President Lerdo is deemed certain. The insurrection is nearly quelled, and there is no strong candidate opposing him. The President's experience cannot fail to be useful in settling the political and social problems which still disturb Mexico.

—Crop reports from the West indicate that the yield of wheat has been about two-thirds, that there is an average crop of oats, that prospects are good for an unusually fine corn crop (not including the shoemaker's manufacture), and that the hay crop is very heavy—though some of it is weedy.

—As carelessly the river flows
Its gentle gravel banks between;
The mountain wind as idly blows,
Above the bloody scene.

But for all time shall Valor's bard
The story of that horror tell,
And Honor's viewless legion guard
The spot where Custer fell.

—Mr. Blaine took forty-four million of people into his confidence. General Dix said in New York, on the Fourth, that eight-three millions of July, 1776, where the forty millions of to-day. Charles Francis Adams, the same day, at Taunton, put our population at forty millions. Senator Ferry said, in Independence Square, that three millions had grown to forty three millions. There is some diversity of opinion on this subject.

—At Carbondale, Luzerne county, on the morning of the Fourth, "Fancy" Campbell shot Bernard McNulty through the heart and killed him instantly. Campbell was arrested at once, and when in custody he declared that he did not intend to shoot McNulty, but merely to scare him by shooting in the air. The murderer was conveyed to Wilkesbarre prison on Thursday. The unfortunate McNulty was about twenty-two years of age.

—It is estimated that two hundred and sixty million dollars have been paid out of the United States Treasury in the way of bounties. This is a very large amount of money, but the people would not grudge it, or twice the amount, if it were not for the fact that more than fifty per cent. of it has found its way into the pockets of fraudulent bounty agents and lawyers. If we are to pay any more bounties the soldiers ought to be protected against these sharks.

—Mr. Conway, in a letter from London, tells the following story of Dean Stanley: "Once upon a time, the dean of Westminster, going to the Abbey, put his gloves into his hat. On returning home after his discourse he said to his wife, 'Somehow the congregation seemed to gaze upon me to-day with a peculiar interest while I was preaching.' 'I do not wonder,' replied Lady Stanley, 'for during your entire sermon your gloves rested on the top of your head.'"

—This resort to one of the able intellects that get up the head lines in the newspapers were taxed heavily to get "heads" for the Centennial reports, and the result was some stunning combinations of mouth-filling adjectives. The Chicago *Tribune* man rather got ahead of everybody else, however, when he placed over a description of the illumination in Philadelphia this ridiculous sentence in his despatch: "Night sought anew a powerless sceptre through effulgent avenues." When he saw it in print the next morning he thought he ought to be rewarded with a trip to Europe and all his expenses paid.

—Miss Jennie Dorman, a handsome and accomplished young lady eighteen years of age, was accidentally killed by her brother at Dunmore, Luzerne county, on the Fourth. Miss Dorman's younger brother was engaged in firing off a small cannon in the back yard of their residence and after a method of gunning quite common with boys, loaded it up with brick-dust, scraps of old tin, iron, powder, &c., getting in a very heavy charge and ramming it down tight. Then procuring a match he set it off, and at that fatal moment his sister passed in front of the weapon which exploded with fearful force, lodging the entire charge in her side and causing a ghastly wound. She lingered in great agony for two hours, when death relieved her from her suffering.

—A large emigration movement has set in this season from Wisconsin and Iowa into western and southern Minnesota, near the routes of the St. Paul and Sioux City, the Winona and St. Paul, and the St. Paul and Pacific Railroads, the emigrants going in the old pioneer style, in wagon trains with their families and household goods. No inducements have been offered to incite this movement, no emigrant agencies have started it, and no railroad companies have organized it, the operating cause being the favorable reports from all who have settled in the region referred to. Wisconsin and Iowa have become so populous that there are few openings in them now for the restless and adventurous, and the west always has a class of people of its own ever ready to seize on any new movement to endeavor to better their fortunes.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, July 7, 1876.

SENATE.

Government Expenditures.

MR. WINDOM introduced a bill extending and continuing for a period of ten days the act recently passed to provide temporarily for the expenditures of the Government. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

The Indians.

On motion of Mr. INGALLS the Senate adopted a resolution requesting the President to inform the Senate whether the Sioux Indians made any hostile demonstrations prior to the invasion of their treaty reservation by gold hunters, whether the present military operations are conducted for the purpose of protecting said Indians in their rights under the treaty of 1868, or of punishing them for resisting the violation of that treaty, and whether the recent reports of an alleged disaster to our forces under General Custer in that region are true.

Equalization of Bounties.

Mr. LOGAN gave notice that he would call up the House bill for the equalization of bounties to-morrow during the morning hour.

Gen. Beauregard.

Mr. WHYTE called up the Senate bill to remove the political disabilities of Gen. G. T. Beauregard, of New Orleans. Passed.

The Impeachment Trial.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the articles of impeachment against Belknap, late Secretary of War.

Gen. McDowell was re-called and cross-examined. Witness met Gen. Belknap at his house and had some conversation with him in relation to the prices charged by post traders, and he instructed Gen. Belknap to draw up an order to meet the case. Witness did so, and thinks it would have been effectual if it had been carried out. Witness thought it would have been more effectual if the post trader had resided at his place of business instead of at New York.

Richard King, assistant cashier of the National Bank of Commerce, at New York, was sworn, and said that Caleb P. Marsh kept an account at that bank. Witness produced four certificates of deposit, the first dated November 10, 1871, for $1,500, endorsed "payable to the order of W. W. Belknap," and by him made payable to the order of C. F. Emery, second, January, 1872, for $1,500, with the same endorsement, third, March, 1874, for $1,500, same endorsement, and also endorsed "to order of Anna M. Belknap," fourth, October 9th, 1874, for $899, same endorsement.

Several other witnesses were examined, when the Senate sitting as a court of impeachment adjourned till to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

FIRST EDITION.

THE INDIAN WAR.

Dispatches from Gen. Terry.

The Plan of the Campaign.

Offers of Volunteers to Avenge Our Soldiers.

The Origin of the Expedition—The Story of Sitting Bull's Exploits —The Career of Gen. Custer— The General Excitement Over the Massacre.

Generals Sheridan and Sherman on the Campaign.

NEW YORK, July 7.—General Sheridan, conversing with a reporter on the Custer massacre, said that the truth was the army was made to carry out the purposes of the Government in the Indian country by reason of its weakness. I have, he said, sent every man I could spare into that region, even taking troops from Laramie and Salt Lake. The Government, in its wisdom, directs the doing of certain things in these regions. It directs an expedition like this of Terry, an expedition necessary for the development of that country. We do the best we can with our material, but we are in no condition to do the work required of us.

In answer to the question, "What were the reasons for this campaign?" General Sherman says: "We are doing this at the special request of the Indian Department. It does not originate with the War Department at all. Our purpose is to drive these Indians, who are of the very wildest and most savage sort, down on the reservation. You can say that we will do it now or exterminate them."

Dispatches from Gen. Terry.

CHICAGO, July 7.—The following dispatch has been received at Gen. Sheridan's headquarters:

CAMP ON YELLOWSTONE RIVER, NEAR MOUTH OF BIG HORN, July 2.

To Lieutenant General Sheridan:

I think I owe it to myself to put you more fully in possession of the facts of the late operations. While at the mouth of Rosebud I submitted my plan to Gen. Gibbons and to Gen. Custer. They approved it heartily. It was that Custer with his whole regiment should move up Rosebud till he should meet a trail which Reno had discovered a few days before, but that he should not follow it directly to the Little Big Horn, that he should send scouts over it and keep his main force further to the south, so as to prevent the Indians from slipping in between himself and the mountains. He was also to examine the headwate rs of Tullocks Creek as he passed it, and send me word of what he found there. A scout was furnished him for the purpose of crossing the country, which he calculated it would take Gibbons' column until the 26th to reach the mouth of the Little Big Horn, and that the wide sweep which I had proposed Custer should make would require so much time that Gibbons would be able to co-operate with him in attacking any Indians that might be found on that stream. Custer knew, of course, about how long his marches would be. He said they would be at first about thirty miles a day. Measurements were made and calculations based on that rate of progress. I talked with him of his strength, and at one time suggested that perhaps it would be well for me to take Gibbons' cavalry and go with him. To this suggestion he replied that with reference to the command he would prefer his own regiment alone as a homogeneous body. As much could be done with it as with the two combined, and expressed the utmost confidence that he had all the force he needed, and I shared his confidence. The plan adopted was the only one which promised to bring the infantry into action, and I desired to make sure of things by getting on every available man. I offered Custer the battery of Gatlling guns, but he declined it, saying it might embarrass him, that he was strong enough without it. The movements proposed by Gen Gibbon could not carry out to the letter, and had the attack been deferred until it was up I cannot doubt that we should have been successful. The Indians had evidently observed the movements of the command, as I learn from Capt. Benton, on the 22d the cavalry marched twelve miles, on the 23d thirty-five miles from 5 A. M. to 8 P. M., on the 24th forty-five miles, and then after a night march moved at 7 A. M. After resting, but without unsaddling, twenty-three miles to the battle field. The proposed route was not taken, but as soon as the trail was struck it was followed. I cannot learn that any examinations of Tullocks Creek was made. I do not tell you this to cast any reflection on Gen. Custer, for whatever errors he may have committed, he has paid for them penalty, and you cannot regret this loss more than I do. But I feel that our plan must have been successful had it been carried out, and I desire you to know the facts in the action itself. So far as I can make out, Custer acted under unapprehension. He thought confidently that the Indians were running. For fear they might get away, he attacked without getting all his men up, and divided his command, so that they were beaten in detail. I do not at all propose to give the thing up here, but I think that my troops require a little time, in view of the strength which the Indians have developed. I propose to bring up what little reinforcements I can get. I should be glad of any that you can send me. I can take two companies of infantry from Powder River, and there are a few recruits and detached men whom I can get for the cavalry. I ought to have a larger mounted force than I now have. But this, I fear, cannot be obtained. I hear nothing of General Crook's operations.

A second dispatch from General Terry to General Sheridan, of the same date, says:

On the evening of the 26th we commenced moving down with the wounded, but were able to get on but four miles, as our hand litters did not answer the purpose. The mule litters did excellently well, but they were insufficient in number. At 3 A. M. the 28th we went in making a full supply of them. On the evening of the 29th we started again, and at 2 A. M. the wounded were placed on a steamer at the mouth of Little Big Horn. On the afternoon of the 30th they were brought down to the depot on the Yellowstone. I send them to-morrow by steam to Ft. Lincoln, and with them one of my aids, Capt. E. W. Smith. I have brought down the troops to the same point. They arrived to-night. They need refitting, particularly in the matter of transportation, before starting again, although I had on the steamer a good supply of subsistence and forage. The Far West is a splendid boat, and I should not hesitate to trust the boat again on the Big Horn. Colonel Sheridan's dispatches informing me of the reported gatherings of Indians on Rosebud reached me after I came down here. I hear nothing of General Crook's movements. A least a hundred horses are needed to remount the cavalry men now here.

(Signed) ALFRED H. TERRY, Brigadier General.

Conference at Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Gen. Sherman has telegraphed to Secretary Cameron, who arrived this morning, that he will leave Philadelphia this evening for the city. It is probable upon the arrival of General Sherman there will be an immediate conference between the President, the Secretary of War and the General upon the subject of the Indian war.

Volunteers to Fight Indians.

Senator Paddock introduced the following bill in the Senate to-day, and gave notice that he would to-morrow endeavor to call up the bill for action.

Be it enacted, &c., That the President, if he deems it necessary, be and hereby is authorized to accept the services of volunteers from the State of Nebraska and the Territories of Wyoming, Colorado, Dakota and Utah, or either of them, to be employed as the army of the United States against tribes of hostile Sioux in the Northwest, who have for years defied the authority of the Government, and by whose hands recently several hundred soldiers, citizens of the United States, have met a slaughter. Provided, that not more than five regiments of cavalry or infantry, or both shall be accepted, and that the term of service shall not extend beyond nine months from the date of enlistment.

The Killed Officers.

The following dispatch has been received at the War Department:

To Gen. D. Townsend, Adjutant General:

Captain Smith, of Gen. Terry's staff, telegraphs from Bismarck as follows: Gen. Custer, Captains Custer, Keogh, Yates and Cook, Lieutenants Smith, McIntosh, Sharp, Hodgson, Reilly, Porter, Sturges and Crittenden are killed. Lieutenant Harrington and Assistant Surgeon Lord are missing. Two hundred and sixty-one dead have been found. Fifty-two wounded were brought away.

(Signed) R. C. DRUMM, A. A. G.

Excitement at Omaha.

OMAHA, July 7.—Much excitement has existed in this vecinity since the reception of the news of the Custer massacre. The opinion is expressed generally in favor of whipping the Indians into subjection. The people believe that is the only way to secure peace. Much regret is expressed over the fate of Gen. Custer and the men who were killed.

Indians Mourning.

Information from Red Cloud agency, under date of the 4th, is that a great deal of mourning and uneasiness is exhibited by the Indians at the agencies. This would seem to confirm the reports of severe loss by Indians in the recent engagement.

Offers of Volunteers.

SALT LAKE, July 7.—At a public meeting held here this evening it was resolved to offer the Government a regiment of twelve hundred men from this territory in ten days to avenge the death of Custer and for the extermination of the Sioux Indians.

ST. LOUIS, July 7.—The *Republican's* Kansas City special says Joe O. Shelby, a noted Confederate General of this State, sent the following telegram to President Grant to-day:

"General Custer has been killed. We once fought him. Now we propose to avenge him. Should you determine to call volunteers allow Missouri to raise one thousand."

Consultation at the White House.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—There was a consultation at the White House to-night on the subject of the Indian war. Secretary Cameron, Gen. Sherman, who reached here from Philadelphia this afternoon, and the President discussed the situation at considerable length. An impression is felt in the highest quarters that the troops now in the West, near the scene of the present operations against the Indians are numerical as well as in every other respect able to enforce the demands of the Government upon the hostile tribes and to effect a proper chastisement.

Troops for the Seat of War.

LEAVENWORTH, Ks., June 7.—General Pope has issued an order directing Gen. Miles, with six companies of the Fifth Infantry, to report at once to the scene of the Sioux war.

Gen. Terry's Report.

PHILADELPHIA, July 8—3 A. M.—Gen. Terry's report, dated June 27th, which had been delayed on the Montana telegraph lines, was received by Gen. Sheridan to-night. It fully confirms all that was published to-day, and very few new points of interest are contained in it. No list of enlisted men is given.

ORIGIN OF THE EXPEDITION.

For many years a number of hostile Sioux have been roaming through the northern portion of Dakota under the leadership of Sitting Bull, Crazy Horse, and a few other chiefs. Two years ago their number was estimated at 7,000, but subsequently about 4,000 of these Indians went into the agencies at Standing Rock, Spotted Tail, and Cheyenne River, reducing the number who might be properly called hostile to about 3,000. The War Department estimates Sitting Bull's band at about 3,500 Indians. The number of warriors in these bands could not originally have exceeded between 400 and 500. All attempts to induce these Indians to go upon reservations have thus far failed. Last fall Sitting Bull visited Washington for the purpose of consulting the Administration in regard to its future treatment of them. With the Secretary of War and Gen. Cowen, acting Secretary of the Interior, Gen. Crook visited the President and proposed that an expedition be sent against these Indians during the winter, when they would be less prepared than at any other time to resist. His recommendation was favorably considered. A message was sent to Sitting Bull and the chiefs who were operating with him, ordering them to report at their reservations before the 1st of January, 1876, the alternative being that if they did not the United States would make war against them.

This step was considered necessary not only on account of the numerous murders of white people committed by these Indians, but because they were a most constant attacks on the Bannock and other friendly Indians, whose reservations are in their vicinity, and were inciting other Sioux to hostility. The uneasiness of the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail Indians on account of the invasion of the Black Hills and the scarcity of supplies furnished them also made it very dangerous to allow these hostile bands to remain any longer beyond the control of the United States authorities. They might at any time be led to join in a general war, which it would require the entire military power of the United States to quell, and which carries the Shoshones, and all other tribes friendly to the whites, varying it by an occasional attack on the Missouri River forts.

"In 1870," continued Mr. McGinnis, "Gen. Hancock, then commanding that department, in organizing an expedition to bring Sitting Bull to terms, but as there was a prospect of the extension of the Northern Pacific Railroad, which would simplify operations, he recommended another attempt to buy a peace with him until that road should be pushed into the Big Horn country. On this recommendation, backed by the assurances of the Peace Commissioners and the Interior Department, Congress voted $500,000 to make peace and support Indians. This was the famous Seton-Sioux appropriation, Sitting Bull himself claiming to be a Sioux, though his followers are outlaws and hard characters from all the bands of the Sioux nation. Considerable criticism has been made on the expenditures of this appropriation. It resulted in bringing to the Fort Peck Agency a portion of his following, but he refused to himself. Next spring Gen. Custer went out with the Northern Pacific surveying party, and twice defeated Sitting Bull, or at least repulsed his attacks. One of his bands invaded the Gallatin Valley in 1872 and carried off 500 head of horses, after murdering a number of farmers. In 1873 he made a night attack on Col. Backer, but was repulsed and pursued. In 1874 he drove the Crows from their reservation and agency and made war on all peaceable Indians. The Peace Commission, finding him intractable, now began to demand that the army should take the offensive and subdue him, and this request has been frequently repeated by the Peace Commission and the Interior Department until the War Department has acted upon it. Last year some of his followers went down to meet the Commission in conference with the Red Cloud Sioux, and came near precipitating a massacre of the Commission. Sitting Bull himself refused to go in, and spent the Summer in attacks on the Crow Agency and on the Montana settlers. He captured a Government wagon-train on the Carroll road, murdered a number of recruits going to Montana posts, and captured the stock of the Carrol Stage Company. Such have been his exploits up to the bloody history of the present year. He defies the Government, and hopes he can get the Sioux Nation to join him. If they will only do this, he promises to drive the whites back into the sea, out of which they came. He utterly disbelieves the reports of Red Cloud and others who have visited the East as to the numbers of the whites they saw. He says their eyes were dazzled by bad medicine (magic).

"How many followers has he?"

"Ordinarily not more than two or three hundred lodges, but there is no doubt that his numbers are now swelled by recruits from all the agencies. The Northern Cheyennes are with him, and a large portion of the Ogallalahs; and probably he has has two thousand or more well armed and well mounted warriors in these late fights. There were times last winter when he could not have gathered eight hundred men; but the young bucks have slyly slipped away from the agencies where they wintered, and where the old people and women and children are being fed by the Government, and they will remain with him during the summer. This war then has no connections with the Black Hills trouble—none whatever. It was waged defensively on our part for many years before the Hills were entered by anybody. The Black Hills troubles may be used as a pre text to induce treaty Sioux to join in the war. Of course Sitting Bull is anxious to confederate all the Sioux tribes and bands in a general war. He has been trying to do this for years, and has made repeated advances to the Crows and Blackfeets. This is one reason why the Peace Commissioners urged that he must be subdued lest he should demoralize all the treaty Indians and bring on a general war. Of course the Government has no alternative except to bring him to terms."

The Battle Ground.

The country where Gen. Custer's disaster is reported to have occurred is very favorable for a successful ambuscade. It consists of foothills, or, as they are called in the West, "hog-backs." These are formed by the upheaval of the strata of the rocks, so that the planes of their surface form an angle of from 100 to 140 degrees with the natural surface of the earth. These follow each other in parallel lines, rising from 75 to 200 feet, and are 80 or 100 yards apart. The ravines between them have very steep sides, up which it is impossible to go with a horse, and a body of soldiers or a wagon train that once enters one of them has no way of escape except by following it to the mountains or the plains, or turning back and retracing its steps. On more than one former occasion the Indians have decoyed troops into one of these ravines, and surprised them by an ambush. In 1868 or 1869 Gen. Carrington, who was in command at old Fort Phil. Kearney, ordered out his troops in pursuit of the Indians, who were making hostile demonstrations. The soldiers followed them into a ravine between two "hog backs," when they were attacked by other Indians concealed among the rocks on the sides and tops of the hills, and were all massacred. Great surprise has been expressed in Washington to-day by those who knew Gen. Custer well that he should have been caught in any Indian trap. He has had experience as an Indian fighter, and was well acquainted with all their tricks and modes of warfare. He was an officer of great bravery and dash, and if he was ambuscaded, as the report seems to indicate, it was because his enthusiasm got the better of his judgment.

OBITUARY.

General George A. Custer.

The dashing, gallant George A. Custer, was born at New Rumley, Ohio, December 5, 1839. After being carefully educated he entered the Military Academy at West Point, from which institution he was graduated at the outbreak of the war in 1861, and was commissioned a second Lieutenant in the Second Cavalry. He served in the early campaigns in Virginia, and in the summer of 1862 was commissioned first lieutenant and attached to the staff of General McClellan. He participated in the battles of Yorktown, Seven Pines, and the seven days' battles with great credit, and was also engaged in the brilliant cavalry raid led by Gen. Stoneman. In June, 1863, he was made brigadier general of volunteers, and took a brigade of cavalry, held the right of the line at Gettysburg, a post of immense importance to the Northern army. General Custer also commanded a cavalry brigade in the Richmond campaign from April to August, 1864, and increased his reputation in the field by several acts of more than usual bravery and brilliancy. In September of that year the division of the cavalry corps in the Shenandoah Valley, and at Falling Waters met and routed a force of the enemy after a spirited fight. While at Winchester he captured the flag of the rebel forces amounted to more than the whole force he had under fire. His brigade took an important part in the actions of Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek, and for his conduct at the latter engagement was brevetted a Major General of volunteers. In October, 1864, General Custer defeated the Confederate leader, General Rosser, with heavy loss, and then marched upon Lynchburg, a point that position he took and captured the remnant of General Early's command. At the desperate fights in the Wilderness General Custer was present and acted with his usual dash and energy. He commanded a cavalry division when General Lee was finally driven back on Richmond, and took a conspicuous part in all the battles which led to the fall of the Southern Confederacy. He acted at Dinwiddie Court House, Sailor's Creek, Five Forks, and was present at Appomatrox Court House, where the fierce and bloody drama ended by the surrender of General Lee and his forces to General Grant. Shortly after this General Custer was raised to the rank of Major General of the volunteers, and in February, 1866, he was mustered out of that service, falling back to his regimental command in the regular army. On the 28th of July, 1866, he was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel in the Seventh Cavalry, the body which he led into the fight.

At Appomattox Court House Custer was in the advance and was the first to receive Gen. Lee's white flag. On the table upon which the terms of surrender were signed was presented to Mrs. Custer by Gen. Sheridan, with a letter in which he said to her that he knew "of no person more instrumental in bringing about this most desirable event than her own most gallant husband."

Since the close of the war Gen. Custer has been engaged in a number of expeditions against the Indians, the last of which these was organized and led by Gen. Hancock in the spring of 1867. Its object was, in Gen. Hancock's own words, "to convince the Indians that we are able to punish any of them who may molest travelers across the plains, or who may commit other hostilities against the whites." There was considerable fighting, but the terms of the Indians were comparatively slight. Another was sent out in October, 1868, south of the Arkansas, toward the Wichita Mountains. On this expedition the battle of the Washita was fought, in which Gen. Custer destroyed a Cheyenne village and took a number of prisoners, the Indians having 103 warriors killed. Others followed without special incident. In 1873 he commanded the Yellowstone Expedition, sent out as an escort to a surveying party, which was to mark out the uncompleted portions of the road. This expedition did some fighting with the Sioux. The expedition in which he lost his life set out from Fort Lincoln scarcely three weeks ago. Considerable comment was excited by the fact that he was not given the command of the expedition, and it was asserted that it was due to his appearances in Washington as a witness before the Secretary Belknap. He insisted upon being allowed to join his regiment, and in the absence of the colonel was in command of the regiment.

Gen. Custer was brave, even to recklessness, as the manner of his death showed. He was a bold, dashing officer, who did not know what fear, and not always what discretion, was. His success was a rule without exceptions, and his progress an advance almost without pause. He was the youngest Brigadier and the youngest Major-General in the army. "He never lost a gun or a color," and "captured more guns, flags, and prisoners than any general in any army commanded," in whose guns and flags "were all taken in action and field service." His personal appearance was singular. Col. Newhall, who wrote "With Sheridan in Lee's Last Campaign," describes him as "Custer—one of the golden locks, his broad sombrero turned up from his hard-bronzed face, the ends of his crimson cravat floating over his shoulders, gold galore sparkling his jacket sleeves, a pistol in each boot, jangling spurs on his heels, and a ponderous claymore swinging at his side, a wild dare-devil of a general, and a prince of advance guards, quick to see and act." While he fought brilliantly and bravely, he does not seem to have been a soldier capable of real generalship. As a subordinate working under sympathetic direction he did his best. He died as he lived—fighting his hardest and at the head of his men.

His wife, a daughter of Senator Christiancy, survives him, but he leaves no children.

Kindling a Fire With Coal Oil.

PHILADELPHIA, July 7.—Joseph Daily, seventy-six years old, residing on Mervine street, attempted to kindle fire this morning by pouring coal oil into the stove. An explosion took place and the unfortunate man was horribly burned about the face and body, the flesh coming off the bones in some places. His recovery is very doubtful.

SECOND EDITION

NEWS FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

The Freshest Gleanings from the Old World.

The French Assembly.

VERSAILLES, July 7.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day, after excited debate, declared invalid the election of M. Peyrusse, a Bonapartist, the vote standing 334 yeas to 129 nays. In the course of the debate M. De Cassagnac made a violent speech, declaring that the intolerance of the Republican party was producing a close alliance of all sections of the Right against that common enemy, the republic. The speaker was called to order, but refused to withdraw his remarks unless they appeared in any way to apply to President MacMahon.

M. De Mascere, Minister of the Interior, denounced the speech as an attempt of declared enemies of the Republic to insinuate themselves into the confidence of the President. The attempt would fail, for President MacMahon loyally accepted the Republic.

Mr. Keller, of the Right, declared on the part of the Legitimists that although they were often found voting with the Bonapartists, they repudiated any connection with them.

M. Jolinabois, a Bonapartist, hoping to expose the divisions among the Republican Deputies, moved that the committee's report on the municipal bill be laid before the Chamber within a week. The Bonapartists suffered a check. The motion was rejected without debate, and the report was immediately afterward laid on the tables.

The Latest from the Seat of War.

PARIS, July 7.—The *Journal des Debats* has the following latest news from the seat of war:

The Servians have captured Rachka.

Gen. Tchernayeff's tactics are compelling the Turks to withdraw beyond Palauka. The balace of the advantage so far is slightly in favor of the Servians.

An official telegram received at Belgrade announced that after ten hours' desperate fighting at Rachka the Turks have fled to Novibalar. The Servians occupied the territory between Rachka and Novibalar. The Servian loss was inconsiderable. The army under Gen. Zick crossed the frontier near Yavor on Thursday. They found the Turks entrenched in very favorable positions, and were unable to dislodge them after five hours severe fighting.

Another Battle.

PARIS, July 7.—The *Courier De France* reports that a great engagement has taken place between Pirot and Isavibrod.

The Turks were dislodged and the road is now open to Lophen. The Turks lost 200 killed, and 100 prisoners at Pirot.

The Insurrection in Bulgaria.

BELGRADE, July 7.—The insurrection in Bulgaria is reported to have become general.

Turkish Reverses.

The Servian troops have captured Sagiera, on the Drina. Other Turkish reverses are reported.

MINOR FOREIGN ITEMS.

The rumored attempt on the life of the Due De Chartres by a soldier is entirely unfounded.

At Berlin much importance is attached to the fact that the Roman Catholics of Eomia have protested against the annexation of that province to Servia.

The American colony, in Constantinople is enthusiastically honored the Fourth. Horace Maynard, the American minister, presided, and read the Declaration of Independence.

THE WESTERN TORNADO.

Additional Details of the Loss of Life.

CHICAGO, July 7.—A Des Moines (Iowa) special gives further details of the tornado in Central Iowa on Tuesday night. It appears that the actual facts are much worse than at first reported. Mrs. J. P. Morton and child were both killed; Chas. Flagler, badly injured; E. S. Bramble, Mr. and Mrs. Greaves, Mrs. De Lay and son, all injured badly; Samuel Polen and wife, badly injured; Mrs. Elderly, killed; Snow Moody, seriously injured. Many families are left without clothing, and the scene is harrowing.

Reports from other parts of Warren county show that the storm was general and disastrous. About fifty houses were blown away, and the inmates killed or badly hurt. From Madison county the reports are equally disastrous. Reports from Norwalk state that the house of Mr. Gideon was swept away, and his wife and three sons drowned. Between Winterset and Norwalk eleven persons were killed, seven drowned and four struck by lightning. The devastation is terrible, and cannot be known until communication is re-established.

The Growing Crops.

CINCINNATI, July 7.—Crop reports from 238 points in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky and Tennessee, were telegraphed to the *Gazette* last night. From these reports it appears the season thus far has been very propitious for growing most kinds of grain, but just as the harvest approaches there is a threatened disaster from continued rain. From all points except Tennessee and southern Kentucky, fears of destruction of a portion of the crops from this cause are entertained. As two-thirds yield; oats less than an average crop; corn an unusually large crop; hay in abundance, but rank and weedy; wheat suffering considerably from the ravages of the weevil.

The Maine Senatorship Tendered to Ex Speaker Blaine.

AUGUSTA, Me., July 7.—The news of Hon. Lot M. Morrill entering upon his duties as Secretary of the Treasury was the occasion of much rejoicing here. Governor Conner called on Mr. Blaine in his sick room, and tendered him the appointment of United States Senator, saying that he believed it to be the general expectation and wish of the Republicans of Maine that he should fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Morrill's resignation. It is understood that Mr. Blaine will accept the place. Mr. Blaine has not been quite so well to-day as for two or three days past.

Secretary Morrill Sworn into Office.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Senator Morrill took the oath of office as Secretary of the Treasury this afternoon at the Executive Mansion. Judge Wylie administered the oath.

Secretary Morrill took charge of the Treasury Department this afternoon. Assistant Secretary Conant was in the Secretary's office to receive him, and soon thereafter destroyed a Cheyenne village and took a number of prisoners, the Indians having 103 warriors killed. Others followed without special incident. In 1873 he commanded the Yellowstone Expedition, sent out as an escort to a surveying party, which was to mark out the uncompleted portions of the road. This expedition did some fighting with the Sioux. The expedition in which he lost his life set out from Fort Lincoln scarcely three weeks ago. Considerable comment was excited by the fact that he was not given the command of the expedition, and it was asserted that it was due to his appearances in Washington as a witness before the Secretary Belknap. He insisted upon being allowed to join his regiment, and in the absence of the colonel was in command of the regiment.

Gen. Custer was brave, even to recklessness, as the manner of his death showed. He was a bold, dashing officer, who did not know what fear, and not always what discretion, was. His success was a rule without exceptions, and his progress an advance almost without pause. He was the youngest Brigadier and the youngest Major-General in the army. "He never lost a gun or a color," and "captured more guns, flags, and prisoners than any general in any army commanded," in whose guns and flags "were all taken in action and field service." His personal appearance was singular. Col. Newhall, who wrote "With Sheridan in Lee's Last Campaign," describes him as "Custer—one of the golden locks, his broad sombrero turned up from his hard-bronzed face, the ends of his crimson cravat floating over his shoulders, gold galore sparkling his jacket sleeves, a pistol in each boot, jangling spurs on his heels, and a ponderous claymore swinging at his side, a wild dare-devil of a general, and a prince of advance guards, quick to see and act." While he fought brilliantly and bravely, he does not seem to have been a soldier capable of real generalship. As a subordinate working under sympathetic direction he did his best. He died as he lived—fighting his hardest and at the head of his men.

His wife, a daughter of Senator Christiancy, survives him, but he leaves no children.

Kindling a Fire With Coal Oil.

PHILADELPHIA, July 7.—Joseph Daily, seventy-six years old, residing on Mervine street, attempted to kindle fire this morning by pouring coal oil into the stove. An explosion took place and the unfortunate man was horribly burned about the face and body, the flesh coming off the bones in some places. His recovery is very doubtful.

Temporary Postponement.

In consequence of the absence at the Eastern cities, of the senior partner of the firm of H. Kleber & Bro., the publishing of the "Steinway Bulletins"—embracing yet more than a hundred purchasers of the Steinway's, and including the names of many of our best known citizens—is discontinued for the present. Mr. Kleber is now making a choice selection at the Eastern factories of the Steinway's and other less famous pianos, determined that the Pittsburgh public shall have the benefit of a stock of pianos, organs, etc., which is not surpassed, if equaled, in any of the Eastern cities. Every instrument they sell is personally selected and strictly examined, and as they are good judges and cannot be mistaken—unlike many other dealers, whose ignorance in musical goods makes them the victims of designing manufacturers of shoddy instruments. The Messrs. Kleber & Bro. are at once the safest and most reliable firm to deal with. Their integrity and fairness in dealing is an undisputed fact, and it has attracted to their house the largest, as well as the best portion of the music purchasing public of our city and surrounding country.

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VIRGINIA LAND FOR SALE.

I wish to sell privately, the late residence of Mrs. MARY W. MOORE, deceased, situated at Halifax C. H., Va., to which are attached about 70 acres of land, or 30 of which by actual survey. The cleared land is well watered and in a good state of fertility and adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, oats, tobacco, &c. On the improvements, consisting of a two story frame dwelling, with two rooms, a passage and dressing room below, three rooms and a passage above, and a basement room, which is well adapted for curing room and cook room, with convenient cellar, are also two good tenement houses, two brick chimneys, with six fire places. There is a frame kitchen with two rooms below and two above; a double frame barn, a well of good water near the house and well of good water in the yard. Near by a good stable, cow house, corn house, carriage house and other out buildings. The garden is inclosed with shade trees and shrubbery. The yard, garden and lots are enclosed; some of the lots well set in grass and clover. The garden highly improved and very productive. Halifax C. H. 165 miles from South Boston Railroad, at the terminus of the Danville Railroad; is a thriving village of some 300 or 400 inhabitants; excellent society, with good church and school facilities. It is well adapted generally for any profession, person, or for one who wishes to combine his operations wholly to the cultivation of the soil.

The premises will be shown to any person whether to view them by Mr. WM. F. DREAN, or Mr. A. M. ADKISSON, Mount Laurel, Halifax Co., Va.

July 4, 1876. C. M. ADKISSON, Mount Laurel, Halifax Co., Va. 832-4FS

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SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1876.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES,
OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER,
OF NEW YORK.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 33½.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 102

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112½

MR. MORTON has introduced in the Senate a bill to secure the privacy of telegraphic messages, and to protect them from unreasonable publicity.

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer* remarks truly that "the Democrats will make a tremendous effort to carry Ohio in October;" but they will fail, it might have added.

HON. WM. M. EVARTS is spoken of as the next Republican candidate for Governor of New York. DORSHEIMER, the present Lieut. Governor, will likely be the nominee of the Democracy.

THE news from the Servian-Turco war, coming through Turkish channels, as might have been expected, is thought to be unreliable. Confirmatory official dispatches of events must be awaited.

THE latest news from the storm and flood which visited Rockdale, Iowa, reports the loss of over forty lives. The storm visited adjoining counties for some distance, drowning many persons, and doing great damage to the crops.

THE Philadelphia *Times* says there is not a member of Congress who could not be assailed with entire plausibility, if the minor records of his transactions were called up for criticism, shorn of surrounding circumstances and associations. ALECK ought to know.

THE Cincinnati *Volksblatt*—the leading German paper in Ohio, edited by FRED. HASSAUREK—has come out squarely for HAYES and WHEELER. About all the leading Independent German newspapers throughout the country have taken the same stand.

COL. BLANTON DUNCAN telegraphs from Louisville that "the repudiation of TILDEN is fearful. The double-faced platform and ticket of the New York politicians need only exposure to be repudiated by honest men." It will be hard on Democracy if Kentucky backs the ticket.

THE Conference Committee on the Legislative appropriation bill has again disagreed. The Senate has gone regularly to work on the impeachment trial, and the House must now await their leisure. All the other appropriations are delayed by the House insisting on having its own way without yielding up any point. So the dead-lock remains.

JUDGE DAVID DAVIS was a possible candidate before the Democratic Convention at St. Louis. The Democratic papers have not announced that he has, within a few days, written a letter favoring the election of HAYES and WHEELER, but such is the fact. He utterly repudiates the nomination of TILDEN and HENDRICKS, and the Jams-faced platform of Democracy.

IT is not generally known that the decimal form of our currency is due to the foresight of THOMAS JEFFERSON. In addition to the immortal Declaration, we are indebted to him for this. He was a patient and thoughtful student, as well as a remarkably clear headed statesman. He combined the thoughtfulness of WASHINGTON and ADAMS with the industry and perspicacity of HAMILTON.

THE earnest attention of our readers is called to the meeting to-night at the Forbes street school house, in opposition to the opening of that street through to the old city line at the present time. This extravagant and useless improvement will entail an enormous burden of debt upon some of our people, and we urge the citizens to attend to the matter before it is too late. In the name of reason, are our taxes and city debt not now large enough?

THE latest sensation is a report that DON CARLOS is about to start out anew for himself, and this time on our continent. The rumor states that the scheme is to annex Cuba, Porto Rico and Mexico as the new dominion. Not much reliance is placed in the story, and it is thought to be about as good a one for summer reading as the New York journalistic mind is capable of giving us. After the fate of MAXIMILIAN in Mexico, even DON CARLOS might pause before joining in such a desperate enterprise.

MR. THOMAS MOORE, a prominent distiller of this city, has prepared a bill, and submitted it the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, permitting the privilege of leaching spirits through charred peaches, after distillation, for the purpose of cleansing and flavoring. The Commissioner favors the bill, and it will shortly be introduced into Congress. It is claimed that the method proposed, while it is in violation of present laws, will result in producing a purer article of whiskey, and tend to drive out some of the inferior stuff which is so poisonous to the human system.

THE city of Chicago is in rather a bad way, with an empty treasury, taxes not being paid, and a decision of the Supreme Court discharging all citizens from the payment of back taxes owing to some illegality in the levy. The *Tribune* dolefully remarks: "But the substantial fact remains that the city of Chicago begins the new century with a deficiency in its assets of $8,500,000, which will during the coming few years have to be paid by taxation. The first levy of $500,000 has been made, and the levies will have to be made annually until the whole incumbrance is discharged. The people now know how they stand, and must prepare themselves to meet the liability."

IN the Servian-Turco war, Prince MILAN reckoned on the active support of the Montenegrins, but it is announced that they will occupy a neutral position. If hostilities shall be confined wholly to the two belligerents, the war cannot last long, nor prove very destructive to either life or property. It is probable that some wise counsel will prevail to stop the effusion of blood; and it will be well for both nations, as well as for the peace of Europe, that this interference should come at an early day. Already reports are current that the Servians have been firing into neutral ships on the Danube, and that demand has been made by Austria for prompt indemnity and satisfaction for the outrage. In some such way, should the contest be prolonged, other nations may become involved, and thus a general war be brought on.

THE massacre of CUSTER and his command, including in all, some three hundred lives, is probably the greatest calamity of the kind that has ever befallen the army, in its struggles with the savages. The warfare on the western border has hitherto been viewed too much in the light of a one sided affair, in which the fun of scalping Indians has been thought to be the principal part of the sport. But the terrible lesson taught by the slaughter of one of our bravest and most skilful Generals along with his entire immediate command, during a battle with Indians, is likely to open the eyes of the people to the reality of the thing.

GENERAL SANTA ANNA, the commander of the Mexican forces in the late war with the United States, and ex-President of the Republic, whose death is announced from the City of Mexico, never retrieved his fortune, politically, after being driven from his home. His life has been one full of vicissitude and trouble. An active partisan, a skillful general, and a statesman of no mean merit, the chieftain of his native land, and an exile, he has filled the full measure of life's ambition, and at last laid down at a ripe old age to die His last public request was that his bones might be permitted to rest among the people for whose independence he had done so much.

CONGRESS ought promptly to pass the bill requiring the Pacific roads to establish a favorable sinking fund, for the purpose of ultimately reimbursing the Government for sums loaned and long overdue. These roads when built were a grand undertaking, have proven invaluable to the Government in the transportation of mails and military supplies, and are worth finished, all they have cost. The nation could ill afford to dispense with them at this time; but if their revenues will permit the founding of a fund to liquidate the debt due the Government, Congress should insist upon it being done. They are private corporations, run in the interest of stockholders, and there is no good reason why —if they are able—they should not pay their debts.

DEMOCRATIC REFORM.

The recent debate in the House between GARFIELD and "SAMMY" COX, on the question of Government expenditures, was sharp and interesting, bringing out the salient points in current politics, and foreshadowing, to some extent, the line of argument the Democracy intend to pursue in the coming political campaign. COX was plainly told that if the Government expenses had very largely increased, and taxation made necessary since the Democratic party went out of power at Washington, it was owing to the policy pursued by that party when in power, in dallying with slavery and slaveholders, until the imbecility of BUCHANAN'S administration made the rebellion a possibility and a fact.

If the expenditures since the war closed had remained much greater than in Democratic times, it must not be forgotten that millions of just claims, growing out of the war, had to be adjudicated and paid; that pensions to our soldiers and their widows and orphans were justly due and must be promptly met; that the enlarged scope of our power, with the natural growth of our population, had entailed increased expenses upon us; that the collections of taxes and infractions of the revenue had brought upon us necessity for a larger force of employes; that as our country advanced and its commerce expanded, greater naval expenditure was incurred, along with other additions, consequent upon our natural increase, which made all comparisons between the present and the olden time, of which sweet memories linger in Democratic minds, utterly vain and wholly unfair. Could the Democracy, if they were entrusted with power, administer the Government *now*, more economically than it is at present being conducted? That is a proper question, and one which appeals reasonably to all. Could they, and from past experience with them in power, would they attempt to cut off any of the expenses now thought to be necessary and proper? What have they done at Harrisburg and at Washington since they had the lower Houses in both cities under their control? In the former case they had no sooner seated themselves, than they introduced a joint resolution to increase the number of employes, in order to make room for the faithful who had not yet secured any of the loaves and fishes for their hard work for the party. Indeed, before doing even this, the late Speaker of the House appointed to positions some officials entirely without authority of law, trusting to future legislation to secure their pay. Nor is this all; at Washington the same course was pursued, and an army of hungry Democrats besieged the Capitol, clamoring for recognition at the hands of the party leaders. Did any one hear of attempts to cut off the civil list, or to reduce the pay of Democratic employes? Not a bit of it; but on the contrary, among the delusive efforts of this party of economy is found an attempt to strike out of the appropriation bills, sums which the integrity and good faith of the nation demand. Among these items is named the sum of two million dollars, to meet judgments already awarded in the Court of Claims for the honest debts of the nation. Is it economy and reform to strike out this appropriation, and let our just and honest creditors wait another year for their money, which our own Court has awarded as now due? Is this retrenchment, or is it duplicity? Is it not a failure to meet the honest obligations of the nation, for the sole purpose of keeping the appropriations down until after the election? Plainly so, and the people so see it. The same is true with the amount needed to finish the War and Navy Department buildings. Keeping these sums back for the time being may prove good electioneering argument, for this fall, inasmuch as the appropriations for the year will be lessened; but is it a wise economy in preventing the completion of these needed buildings? Could it be justified on the score of reform, supposing that the old, dilapidated War Office, with its glorious records of the country's military history, should take fire and burn down? And yet this risk is being taken, whilst at best, pay-day is only being postponed.

Will it be thought a wise economy or a proper retrenchment of expenses to dispense with the army on the Western plains, and abandon the frontier settlers to the fate of CUSTER and his brave men? Will the country approve of the efforts of the Democracy in Congress to cut down the appropriation for the army in the face of a desperate and bloody Indian war, or of the navy in view of the threatening war cloud in Southern Europe, beneath which our ships must pass in going in and out of the Mediterranean? Our Democratic Congressmen who, like blatant demagogues, are clamoring for retrenchment in army and navy expenditures, should stop and reflect on the massacre of CUSTER and his men, who with hundreds of others have fallen in defense of their country's peace and honor on the plains, because we have not had an adequate army too keep down the thousands of marauding savages. Let us have retrenchment and economy where it is proper, if such can be found, but do not peril the lives of our brave boys in blue, by inadequately supporting or equipping them, in order that an election may be carried. Democracy and Reform! fire and water! You might as well try to mix the one as to unite the other. We ask our readers to watch their specious cry, and compare it with their works whenever and wherever found.

IMPROVING THE OHIO.

Complaint is almost general along the Ohio river among steamboatmen, against the manner in which Government appropriations are recklessly squandered without producing a corresponding benefit to navigation. It is alleged that the dredge boats are badly managed, often leaving the channel, where they have been operating in a worse condition than when they began, full of lumps and unevenness, which tend to mislead pilots and bring them into trouble. We do not know, of our own personal knowledge, of the truth or falsity of these and other charges, but they have become so general, and our attention has so frequently been called to them by practical river men, that no matter who are the culpable persons or where the shoe may pinch, we feel it our duty to direct attention to them, in order that the carelessness may be remedied if it exists; and secondly, in order that an opportunity may be given to proper persons to show that there is no good cause for complaint.

The government has shown a commendable degree of liberality in this direction, and exhibited and adhered to a wise policy of improvement in internal navigation, thus building up the trade, manufactures and commerce among the states; but if we are to believe one half the stories we hear about the way the appropriations are expended and the idleness and incompetency that is charged against those having the work to do, all that Congress has done, or can hereafter do, will amount to but little, unless better men are employed in carrying out the plans adopted for improving the rivers.

We believe Col. Merrill to be a careful, pains-taking and conscientious official, who has done his duty at all times, and who will not shrink from any work assigned him, or found to be necessary within the line of his duty, because it is hard, unpleasant work; but the employees immediately in charge of some of the boats, if we are not grossly misinformed, are not fit for their positions, and do little else besides taking their ease and drawing their pay.

Our attention has been called to the snag boat "Woodruff" as a case in point, and we do not know, and of course do not charge that COL. MERRILL has any control whatever over her management or the work laid out for her to do. Nor do we care who is the responsible party; it is not him we are after, but the work he is doing, and unless an improvement shall take place, and less grounds for complaint be given in the future, we feel sure that a change will be called for in the control of this work, which will be heard in Washington. It is alleged that the snag boat "Woodruff" has been many months, possibly years, in process of construction, has cost the Government about eighty thousand dollars, has all the known appliances for removing wrecks and snags from the channels of our rivers, and barring the expense, which has been too great, so far in her construction she is a success and a necessity to the work to be done.

She has ample power, is strong, speedy, and of light draught, has an abundance of room for work and elegant apartments for her officers and crew. So far all is well; but in her future management she must develop her usefulness to our steamboat interests and thus justify her construction, or failing to do that, must be pronounced a failure, and an expensive one at that.

Early this summer, along in June, she started out from Cincinnati after waiting at that point several months for the river to fall, only to find it too low to permit her to come to Pittsburgh at all. So the chanpel between here and Wheeling must remain for another year, perhaps, without anything being done to clear it of wrecks and obstructions, and all for the lack, it appears, of proper foresight and judgment as to the time for making the start. We might ask why she remained at *Cincinnati* waiting for the water to fall sufficiently to enable her to work between *Wheeling* and *Pittsburgh*? Why not have come up the river and waited here? But she started at last ostensibly on her mission of snag lifting, and removing of sunken coal boats and other obstructions to navigation, of which the river is more than usually filled, with a full complement of men, and everything to the minutest detail furnished her for successfully fulfilling her commission, with the crew well read in all the naval nomenclature, with maps, charts and scientific apparatus, with log books and full reliefs of men to take their posts at the taps of the bells, in accordance with the regulations of the navy, after months of preparation, she, reminding one of the successful General "who marched up the hill then marched down again"—came up the river as far, perhaps, as Wheeling, then turned around and went back, leaving snags, sunken boats, wrecks, rocks, and every form of obstruction wholly untouched.

We might ask of them why did they not stop on their way up at Big Sandy, and remove some of the many snags that utterly filled the channel around and below Catlettsburg, causing a boat to twist and screw among them like water-snakes swimming? Or, why did they not stop a few hours at Fishing Creek, and pull out of the channel some of the half dozen sunken coal boats so dangerously obstructing navigation at that point, or, in fact, why did they not make some attempt to do some needed work, instead of simply steaming up the river, and then steaming down again, leaving their work untouched?

True, after the loss of considerable time, and after waiting until the water got too low for successful work, the "Woodruff" did make some effort to clear up the channel at Big Sandy, but left the metal boat at Cersdo, worked some at Steubenville bridge, but left the brick keel where they found it, did some little good at Possum, but failed to take out the sunken keel at Mill Creek Island, and in a word scratched around here and there without doing any real effectual work at any point. Can this be owing to the system adopted in the management of the snag boat? We are told that her commander, Capt. GEORGE ROWLEY, an old and successful pilot, has, in reality, but little to do with her movements, and we cannot help thinking that were she wholly under his command, to be moved as he might direct, and work entirely in accordance with his judgment, her movements might be more satisfactory. As it is now pilots are selected at different points along the river, some at Wheeling and some at points below, who *take actual charge*, for the time being, of the snag boat, and direct where she shall operate, and what snags and boats shall be removed within their respective bailwicks. We cannot avoid thinking that this must lead to divided counsel and ineffectual work. Why not place the "Woodruff" under the charge of a competent master, who knows every foot of the river, and leave it to him where her operations shall be conducted, holding him *alone* responsible for her work? As it is now, no one is responsible, no one having her in charge, with power to act on his own judgment and authority. We call particular attention to this, and hope to see it remedied.

As we said above, our columns will be open for a reply if any of the above statements are not true, or if they are exaggerated, or if being true, they can be excused on equitable or just grounds. We have done our duty in laying them before the public, just as we heard them along the river almost uniformly from the steamboatmen whom we met. If the statements are correct, a change of management is needed and will be had; better men must be placed in charge of the boats and work of improving the Ohio, or there will be little use in the Government appropriating money hereafter. The navigation of the Ohio is of too much importance to the welfare of our city and the States bordering, to let negligence and incompetency pass unnoticed, and we would not be doing our duty were we to do so after all the trouble taken by our river men, coal operators and others to engage the attention of Congress, and impress upon it the necessity of appropriating large sums of money for clearing out the channels of our rivers. They are not willing to submit quietly and see those appropriations squandered while the important work is left undone. We promise that as far as lies in our power we shall do our duty in directing public attention to this, as well as all other forms of imposition, and hereafter we hope to hear of no further complaint in this direction. The work of building the wing dams, so far as it goes, has been well done and navigation thereby much improved; but there is still much to be done in this way, and also in dredging and keeping the channel clear of wrecks and other obstructions, and good men must be placed in charge.

DOWN BY THE SEA.

A Letter from Cape May—June Centennial Observations—Life in Cottage by the Ocean—The Pleasures of a Summer Sojourn Near the "Sad Sea Waves."

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

CAPE MAY, July 5, 1876.

The GAZETTE of the 29th came duly to hand, affording me the pleasure of reading my letter of the 26th, which, considering my execrable calligraphy, is far less marred by what my whilome friend, Dr. Elder, was wont to term "your printers' common sense," than would have been reasonably hoped for. By the bye, your paper generally comes here at 6 P. M. of the day following its issue; now, if it leaves home at 2:36 A. M., it should be here at 6 P. M. of the same day; if at 8:26 A. M., then by noon the day following, as it did to-day. The Philadelphia postoffice folks should be more careful during these Centennial times.

NO CENTENNIAL WHISKY.

In my haste one thing which struck me very forcibly at the time was omitted in my former letter. I was over two weeks in Philadelphia, and almost daily at the big show, and yet I saw but three persons who appeared under the slightest influence of liquor—none of them at the Centennial. The two Sundays I passed in the city were orderly and quiet, although the Centennial grounds were closed; so you see the city is not wholly given up to idolatry of whisky and the infidel spirit of continental Europe. It is true such religionists as Archbishop Wood and Col. Forney insist that the American idea of the Christian Sabbath is to be hidden under the bushel of infidelity, but the self same arguments apply with quite as much force to opening upon that day all places of amusement as they do to a repeal of the laws of Pennsylvania by the directors of the Centennial.

It is a little odd that the religious services at the opening of the Centennial were directed by Bishop Simpson, of the Methodist Church, and the Fourth of July doings at Independence square were started by prayer by an Episcopal minister, that on both occasions the church whose members were all Whigs some hundred years ago—the Presbyterian Church—should have been wholly ignored. Admittingfully the worth of the members of both the two first named communions, yet it is an historical fact that there were no Methodists—or very few—here in 1776, and that the ministers of the English Church were by no means distinguished by their patriotism. Dr. Duche who opened the first Congress with prayer, actually abandoned his country and died in England. The Presbyterians in Philadelphia must be a modest unobtrusive body of men, considering their numbers and positions in that great city.

But a word about Cape May. Since my last I have seen some Pittsburghers at a distance, but they generally appear to be merely birds of passage, only one family, Mr. Abraham Gamison's, having taken a cottage; several others appear to have run down here simply to take a simple sniff of salt sea air, and without remaining long enough to enjoy one solitary dip in the surf, hurried back to the Centennial or home. You know how snugly I am fixed, and with what a wise regard to economy of expenditure my arrangements were made before I left home, so I presume I have a decided advantage over less able financiers, and should be too kind-hearted to poke even the smallest modicum of fun at them for their dusty arrival by the railroad, when the steamer would have carried them for less money, and then for their hurried departure before the "tidal wave" had an opportunity to wash the coal dust from their pores.

The beach here is splendid; it is as solid and as smooth as a floor, and from low to high tide consists of about 80 yards, very slightly inclined; in short, it is perfectly safe to every one not absolutely silly or sillily adventurous, for as regards such there is no law of safety. The hotels here appear to be fine affairs, but I only know them by their outside show, being nicely domiciliated with my better half in the cottage of a very near and dear relative, who is blessed with a full purse and a big heart, and who knows well how to give a pressing invitation, and to carry it out fully when accepted.

Don't I sympathize fully with "youens," in your hot corner this warm afternoon, while lucky me, at my little writing desk, in full feel of the sea breeze, has come to the conclusion of this hastily scratched epistle.

THE DAY'S DOINGS.

Time passes, or to speak more by the card, slides along down here by the rough sands of the sea, where the tide ebbs and flows twice every twenty-four hours, with such a sweet, do-nothing sort of a motion, that the most active temperament soon parts with its *ura*, and drops contentedly into the lazy waves which prevail all around; and after ten days or so of absence from the accustomed ruts in which the wheels of habit have been wont to run, finds all beyond rolling in the *briny* to be useless. Being quietly located in a tranquil household, away from the bustle and varying noises of the enormous caravanseiers which beset our seaside resorts, and in which so many folks seem to rejoice and be glad, your correspondent joys in indulging in perfect peace with himself, all the world, and the rest of mankind; (for this last remark, *vide* the first message of your last Whig President). After rising and indulging in what a *lafalutin* friend denominates his matutinal meal, which ordinary mortals call a breakfast, chatting or reading is indulged in, according to taste, until 11:30 A. M. finds all the denizens of our cottage, save only those useful adjuncts of the family who, for a consideration devote themselves to the amusement of preparing dinner—enduing themselves in their *robes de mere*, a dress decidedly more useful than ornamental, and walking to the beach to devote twenty or thirty minutes to a *constitutional*. And there the indifferent spectator from his stand upon the boardwalk will always witness that to be deprecated evil—a separation in families; for while some seat themselves upon the margin of the great waters and indulge in the luxury of what is familiarly known there as a sandbath, only permitting the salt water, after the breakers have burst into foam, to gently lave their waists. A bolder set permit the wave as it bursts upon the shore to come full upon them in all its majesty and power; the wisest get outside of the breakers into the swell, and stooping and rising with the wave enjoy the bath in full. Those who can swim plunge out still farther and roll and float and dive in the utter recklessness of joy and pleasure.

The only trouble is to coax yourself to come out in proper season; the enjoyment is so entire that it really necessitates one to summon up all fortitude and abandon for the time a luxury which physicians tell us may be injurious if indulged in for too long a period: I always promise myself that if I am a good boy and come out and dress I will go in again to-morrow, and I always keep my promise.

HOME PLEASURES BY THE SEA.

Upon repairing to our dressing rooms, (which are upon the rear of our lot, and but a very short walk from the beach,) and drying and dressing, a short interval brings us to our dinner, which is always discussed with healthy appetite. Dinner over, the postoffice gives us our letters from home (if there are any) and our newspapers, when they are not delayed in Philadelphia until the 6:15 train. With these, or in reading and conversation, or with all, united to a lazy nap of half an hour, the afternoon is whiled away. After tea a walk or drive upon the beach—we can drive two miles up or two miles down—or both for that matter—or a cozy seat upon the front porch of our cottage where we can discuss the chances of Tilden and his opponent, the Governor of Ohio, or the folks across the way at the big hotel until bed time, which comes all too soon these delightful, bracing evenings with the full moon shining down upon us so placidly and the never ending surge of the surf upon the beach which is scarcely one hundred yards from us.

Have I given you a picture of our life at Cape May? I trust I have succeeded in my essay at pen-painting more especially for your enlightenment, for you have seen it yourself, but for such of your readers who, as yet, have never indulged in such delightful recreation as is afforded by sea bathing and its accompaniments. As for myself, I mean to enjoy it while here and come again at every opportunity. One thing should be especially set forth in behalf of Cape May, for quiet people—myself for instance—it is a paradise inasmuch as it is utterly free from political discussion, which, you know, I abominate so entirely. VIATOR.

P. S.—I observe old Simon still "points up," and is by no means disposed to "wig wag." Young Simon, otherwise called "Don," is evidently a chip of the old block, and charmed Pennsylvania out of her favorite candidate. Should Simon's private Secretary go to Washington modern Camoronians would flourish like a green bay tree, which the good book says is the way of the wicked.

"Pet" Names in Public.

Lord Dufferin, in an address before the Female Normal School in Quebec the other day, said:

"I observe that it is an almost universal practice upon this continent, even on public occasions, in prize lists, roll-calls and in the intercourse of general society, for young ladies to be alluded to by their casual acquaintances, nay even in the newspapers, by what in the Old Country we would call their 'pet' names—that is to say, those caressing, soft appellations of endearment with which their fathers and brothers, and those who are nearest to them, strive to give expression to the yearning affection felt for them in the home circle. Now, it seems to me to be a monstrous sacrilege, and quite incompatible with the dignity and self-respect due to the daughters of our land, and with the chivalrous reverence with which they should be approached, even in thought, that the tender, love-invented nomenclature of the fireside should be bandied about at random in the mouths of every empty-headed Tom, Dick and Harry on the street whose idle tongue may choose to babble of them. For instance, in the United States, before her marriage, I observed that Miss Grant, the daughter of the occupant of the most august position in the world, was generally referred to in the newspapers as 'Nellie,' as though the paragraphist who wrote the item had been her play-fellow from infancy; and even Lady Dufferin, I see, has become 'Kate,' in the elegant phraseology of a United States magazine—though how Kate could have been elicited from her Excellency's real Christian name I don't know. Of course, this is a small matter to which I have alluded, but it is not without significance when regarded as a national characteristic."

How Authorship Pays.

Authorship is a lucrative profession now-a-days to those who win the great prizes. Moore spent over £1,000 a year during his literary lifetime. Scott may be said to have literally coined money, for over twenty years, as the "Great Unknown." Bulwer, who inherited his mother's extensive landed property in Hertfordshire, also made much money by his pen. Dickens, albeit an extravagant liver, left £80,000 to his family. Thackerary, who began life by spending his inherited fortune of £20,000, closed it by obtaining the ability, from his pen, to live at the rate of £2,000 a year, in a bijou of a house, in Kensington, built and owned by himself. George Eliot, it is declared, will receive £40,000 out of her new novel, "Daniel Deronda," within the year. Macaulay got a clear profit of £20,000, in a single year, out of the first two volumes of his History. Finally it appears that Victor Hugo is to be ranked among the fortunate authors. Among other investments he possesses 800 shares of the National Bank of Belgium, which are worth $570 a share, so that here are £456,000 to start with, and it is understood that this is not all of his property.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President, John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents, A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz,
Secretary and Treasurer—CHAS. G. MINOR.
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Centennial Visitors,
FROM
ALL NATIONS,
Universally use B. T.
Babbitt's Best Soap.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

1876. CAMPAIGN. 1876.
Marching Clubs Supplied
WITH
CAPS, CAPES AND TORCHES.
Call and see samples.
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WROUGHT IRON PIPE,
FOR GAS, WATER, SEWERAGE, SOIL PIPE, &c.,
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Guaranteed against the effect of water, air or earth, singly or combined.
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COR. THIRD AVE. AND WOOD STREET.

Sugar Cured
PROVISIONS
FOR THE SUMMER.
CHOICE S. C. HAMS,
DRIED BEEF ROUNDS,
BREAKFAST BACON,
BEEF TONGUES, &c., &c.
Keepers of Hotels, Restaurants, Boarding Houses and Private Families can rely upon Choice Articles and prompt attention.
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Opposite Grain Elevator,
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Sole agents for the celebrated Chapman Slate.

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AND
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NO. 309 LIBERTY STREET,
Flour Sacks and Grocer's Bags, also, Dealers in Brushes, Woodenware, &c., &c.,
309 Liberty St., Head of Smithfield St.

WALL PAPER!
Be of good cheer
To all good people it doth appear
That spring time housewifery draweth near,
Therefore
W. P. Marshall
Hath received a new collection of
WALL PAPERS
In Leather, Brocade, Gold, Satin Stencil-panels, Pictures, Illuminated Borders and Surbasse, in styles old and styles new, at all grades of prices, at
NEW STORE ROOMS,
74 SEVENTH STREET.
(FORMERLY IRWIN.)

FOR THE CENTENNIAL
AND
Summer Excursionists!
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S
Fine Russia and Grain Leather
Traveling Satchels,
LUNCH BASKETS,
Fine Ivory and Rosewood Hair Brushes,
RAZOR STROPS, CLOTHES BRUSHES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
C. Yeager & Co.
110 MARKET STRTET.

CEMENT—100 BBLS. CHOICE PORTLAND Cement. For sale by
J. B. CANFIELD,
June 8, 1876. 116 Water street.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
JULY 8. WM. SEMPLE. JULY 8
Special Attention is Asked to the Many
DECIDED AND ATTRACTIVE BARGAINS!
Which are Now Being Displayed in all Departments of the Establishment.
Below we note a few of them and respectfully invite an examination of some new invoices received to-day
A REAL BARGAIN IN
Japanese Silk,
AT 25 CENTS, WORTH 40 CENTS.
Japanese Silks at 37½c, worth 75c.
BLACK SILKS.
Black Silks at 75c, worth 90c.
Black Silks, extra heavy, $1 and $1.25.
Black Silks, real value, only $1.50, worth $2.
Black Silks at $2, just opened, never equaled at that money.
Black Silks at $2.50, usual price $3.50.
COLORED SILKS.
At $1, a specialty in Colored Silks.
At $1.12½ and $1.25 all shades Colored Silks.
At $1.50, Colored Silks, worth $1.75.
Colored Silks up to $2.50.
Striped Dress Silks from 75c to $1.50.
Silks in all qualities and Colors.
NEW GOODS.
Best value ever offered in Dress Linens, at 25c, 31c, 33c and 37½c, superior finish.
Real bargains in Black Hernanis from 12½c to $2.00
Plain and Figured Lawns at 12½ and 15c.
Summer Plaids at 8, 10 and 12½c.
Choice line of Debege Plaids at 25c.
Swiss Striped Shirting at 12½c, black and white.
Brocade Mohairs at 25, 28, 33, and 37½c.
Black Cashmeres lower than former prices for same qualities.
NOTE—Black Alpaca stock very full and complete from 12½c to $1.
SUITS, SHAWLS, SACQUES,
WINDOW CURTAINS, MEN'S CLOTHING,
BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS & SLIPPERS,
Trunks, Valises, P. K.'s,
Victoria Lawns, Jaconets, Tarletans, Nainsooks, Ecru Lace, Table Covers, Quilts, Mattresses, Pillows, Paniers, Bed Springs, Ladies' Underwear, Hoop Skirts, Sacquing, Ladies' and Misses' White and Colored Waists.
Second Story—Second Floor.
Ladies', Misses' and Children's Suits, Braided Linen Suits, Ladies' Debege Mohair and Poplin Suits on hand and made to order; Ladies' Cashmere and Black and Colored Silk Suits always on hand; Ladies' Brown and Black Silk Hernani Overskirts, in very latest styles; Ladies' Linen Dusters and Calico, Chintz and Repp Wrappers; Misses' and Children's Mohair and Plaid Suits; Suits always made to order and satisfaction assured. Experienced cutters and fitters to give prompt attention.
Third Floor—Third Story.
Carpets, Oil Cloths, Blinds, Window Shading, Table Oil Cloths, Stair Oil Cloths, Mattings, Hassocks, Mats, &c. Elevator will take you safely there in one-half minute.
N. B.—Our Omnibus still continues to make regular trips to Union Depot, West Penn Depot, Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Depot, and Connellsville Depot, and is always in waiting for principal trains, and, besides, costs you nothing to be driven to the Store door.
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY, PA.
NOTE.—JOURNAL for JULY, now out and ready for mailing. Send your address for sample copy. Sent by mail, free of charge. A Centennial number, and very interesting.

JULY 4, 1876.
B. AND B.
Advantageous Purchases!
During the past few days, our determination to keep trade active, warrant us in saying that the purchasing public will find on our counters bargains in
Dress Goods,
SILKS AND HERNANIS,
Surpassing anything heretofore offered. Please note a few positive bargains:
50 piece 36 inch Pongee Finish Plaids, at 15c in medium and Light Grey effects.
New Plaids and Twilled Debege, at 20 and 23c and upwards.
A small lot Pink and Green Stripe Pure Silk Chain Japanese Silks, at 25c, that actually cost 75c to import.
Large assortment of Silk remnants in Plain, Plaid and Stripped, very low.
Having made a very large purchase of
Black and Colored Silks,
Just prior to New York importers semi-annual stock taking at much less than value, hence we are enabled to offer purchasers superior inducements.
Brown Silks, $1.
Plain Colored Silks, $1.12½.
Plain Colored Silks, $1.25
Plain Colored Silks, $1.37½.
And all the finer qualities.
One lot Black Grain Dress Silks at $1.25 that are positively worth $1.50, elegant finish color.
Two lots very fine Black Silks, at $1.50 and $2, which the superior value of is apparent upon first observation.
100 Linen Costumes, Suits, Dusters and Ulsters, All new and fresh, at lowest prices.
Lace Jackets from $3 to $25.
Lace Points $2.50 to $15. All one half the cost of importation.
Plain and Plaid Dress Goods, 36 inches wide, 10 cents per yard up.
BOGGS & BUHL,
128 Federal Street,
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WHITE, ORR & CO.,
35 Fifth Avenue.
GREAT REDUCTIONS
IN PRICES OF
Sacques and Suits.

Silk Polonaises, reduced from	$120 00 to $50 00
Cashmere Polonaises, reduced from	75 00 to 35 00
Cashmere Polonaises, reduced from	45 00 to 25 00
Cashmere Overskirts and Basques, reduced from	40 00 to 20 00
Cashmere Overskirts and Basques, reduced from	75 00 to 50 00
Suits, reduced from	50 00 to 25 00
" " "	45 00 to 20 00
" " "	30 00 to 15 00
" " "	25 00 to 10 00
" " "	15 00 to 6 00
" " "	10 00 to 4 00

A LOT OF
WHITE JACONET SUITS,
Reduced from $6.00 to $2.00, $8.00 to $3.00, $10.00 to $4.00.
THE NEWEST THING OUT.
FOULARD PERCALE SUITS,
IN BLACK,
And the Dark Shades of BLUE, MYRTLE and BROWN.
JUST OPENED BY
F. H. EATON & CO.

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DUFF & CAMPBELL,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Window Glass
And dealers in French and Enameled Glass. As we keep in our warehouse a first-class Cutter, we are prepared to fill all orders from a single light upwards, on short notice. We select the best Sheet Glass to fill orders at our warehouse, 110 WATER STREET, between Wood and Smithfield.

HENRY M. ATWOOD, JOHN M'CAFFERY, MOSES ATWOOD.
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AGENTS FOR
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SNOWDEN'S PATENT HEATERS FOR STEAM BOILERS
Phosphor Bronze Foundry,
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Under Special Licente of C. J. A. Dick, Patentee, No. 20238 Washington Ave., Phila., Pa.
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Manufacturers of and dealers in Wrought and Cast Iron Pipe, Brass and Iron Valves and Cocks, Malleable and Cast Iron Fittings, Lubricators, Whistles and Tools, Gauge Cocks, Oil Cups, &c., &c., Gum Hose and Packing, Hair Felt for Covering Pipes, Brass Castings and Babbitt's Metal, Steam, Water and Blast Gauges.
Rolling Mills, Blast Furnaces, Coal and Coke Works, Oil Refineries, and Manufactories generally, fitted up by experienced workmen.
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SUMMER REDUCTIONS
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DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, July 8, 1876.

The money market rules dull, with the supply of loanable funds abundant. The sluggishness in all kinds of trade, manufactures and real estate makes the demand for money light. The banks have been doing a good, safe business for the last six months, not making quite so much, but meeting with no losses of any magnitude. The movements of grain and preparation for the fall trade will improve business before long. Everything points to a busy time this fall.

—Trade generally in New York has been quiet, though, in the aggregate, far better than last year. The celebration of our Centennial anniversary and the oppressive warm weather have restricted business to some extent, but an extensive trade seems probable the residue of the month. The wants of Europe are certain to prove large, as their crops of rye and barley crops are short, and the area under wheat is fully twenty per cent. under an average. Now that the nominations of the two great political parties have been made, we feel assured that in any event we shall have a sound currency and a resumption of specie payments at a period not very remote, and this assurance must largely contribute to restore confidence, and it must aid greatly in reviving business. Commercial courage and good crops will soon give a decided impulse to business.

—On Saturday, July 1, the United States Treasury held $341,490,000 of United States bonds to secure national bank circulation, which, at 90 per cent., would be security for $300,260,000 of national bank notes. The amount of bonds held by the Treasury for this purpose two weeks ago was $342,333,000, which, at 90 per cent., was security for $308,099,700. The amount of circulation surrendered by the banks in the last two weeks has therefore been $1,839,000. Comparing these amounts with the $400,000,000 of bonds on deposit for circulation in May, 1874, and the $350,000,000 of circulation held by the banks then, it is plain that the national banks are steadily and surely getting out of the business of issuing circulation, unless the present heavy taxation on banks is reduced the effect will be to drive them out of the national banking system entirely.

—One of the most prominent features in financial affairs in this market, and we presume in all other places as well, is the extreme scarcity of change of any kind. Many of the prompt city banks have as high as forty or fifty orders from country banks for any kind of fractional currency, either silver or paper, but they are utterly unable to fill any of these orders. The Treasury Department has ceased to issue any paper fractionals, and as for silver it is not to be had except upon presentation of fractional paper for redemption.

—There was a decidedly bullish feeling exhibited at the opening of the Stock Exchange, and a general disposition was shown to open the second century with a bouyant feeling, regardless of railroad and telegraph wars and other unquieting rumors.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following transfers of real estate have been placed on file in the Recorder's office since our last report:

John Brobder to Susan Daniels, July 2, 1870; lot No. 28, Phillips' plan, Lower St. Clair township.....$1

Modern Life Insurance and Improvement Trust Company to Jas. Wilson, April 17, 1876; lot in O'Hara township.....$1,500

Thomas Murray et ux. to Robert Murray, June 28, 1876; lot on Broad street, Sewickley borough.....$1,000

R. H. Fife, Sheriff, to Dr. Robert Wray, July 1, 1876; Reformed Lutheran church on Fourth ward, Pittsburgh, in lot on Penn street.....$25

Charles Shuster to Elias Jennings, November 1, 1867; lots Nos. 8 and 17 in Herron's plan, Pitt township.....$500

R. H. Fife, Sheriff, to J. Bansgrove, June 17, 1876; interest of J. McClurg in lot on Rebecca street, First ward, Allegheny.....$400

Thomas Keddie and wife to Wm. Keddie, November 1, 1875; lot on Mawhinney street, Fourteenth ward, Pittsburgh.....$700

Robinson Bros., Brokers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	122¾	5-20's 1868 coupons	119¾
U. S. 6's 1881, coup	120¾	6-40's	121¾
" 1865	—	Currency 6's	118½
" 1865 new	114¾	New 5 per cents	112⅝
5-20's 1867	117¾	10-40's coupons	113⅝
RAILWAYS.			
N. Y. Central	68¾	Ohio & Mississippi	18¾
Erie	14¾	Illinois Central	96½
L. C.	—	Toledo & Wabash	7½
C. C. & I. C.	8¾	Harlem	139½
St. Paul	34½	Adams Express	94½
Do. Pref	71½	American Express	58½
Michigan Southern	89¾	U. S. Express	50½
Ind. Central	80¾	W. Fargo & Co. Ex	85½
Northwestern Com.	42¾	Quicksilver	18
Do. Pref	79¾	Mariposa	10½
Rock Island	109	Hannibal & St. Jo	14¾
Cleve. & Pitts	93¾	Panama	132
Pacific Mail	32¾	Iron Mountain	37
Western Union Tel.	71		

Robinson Bros. furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board.

P. R. R. (B)	53¼	Cen. Trans. ex div.	—
Reading (S)	44⅝	Emptre do. (E)	50
U. Cos. of N. J. (S)	138	A. V. R. R.	7,20(B)
Gold Creek	1 15-16	P. & C. St. L.	19
Lehigh Valley (B)	57⅜	N. Pacific bonds (B)	—

NEW YORK, July 7, 1876.

Money 2@3½; prime mercantile paper 3½@5. The customs receipts were $186,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $882,000. The clearings were $20,000,000. Sterling was strong at 488@490½. Gold was strong, opening at 111¾, and closing at 112¼. The carrying rates were 1@1¼. Loans were also made flat. Governments were strong and higher, with an active demand, but small offerings. Railroad bonds were strong. State securities were quiet. Stocks were irregular and without import t change, except for express shares, which were strong and higher. The transactions were about 68,000 shares, of which 3,000 were Pacific Mail, 10,000 Western Union, 4,000 Northwests, 36,000 Lake Shore, 3,000 Ohios, and 4,000 Michigan Central.

Governments—United States Coupons 1881, 120¾; 5-20s '65, 116¾; do, new, 117½; do. '67, 119½; do. '68, 121½; new 5s, 117½; 10-40s, 117¾; do. coupons, 118½; currency 6s, 126½.

State Bonds.—Tennessees old, 47; do. new, 46½; Virginia new, 27; do. old, 26; Missouri 6s, 105.

Stocks—Western Union Telegraph Company, 71; Quicksilver, 18; do. preferred, 18; Pacific Mail, 26½; Mariposa, 8; do. preferred, 8½; Adams Express, 94½; Wells-Fargo Express, 85½; American Express, 58½; United States Express, 50½; New York Central, 68⅝; Erie, 14½; do. preferred, 30; Harlem, 139½; do. preferred 133; Michigan Central, 89½; Panama, 85; Union Pacific, 63; Lake Shore, 58½; Illinois Central, 97; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 93½; Northwestern common, 42½; do. preferred, 66½; C. C. C. & I., 8; New Jersey Central, 73½; Rock Island, 109; St. Paul, 34½; do. preferred, 71½; Toledo & Wabash, 7½; do. preferred, 30; Fort Wayne, 102½; Terre Haute, 10½; do. preferred, 12½; Chicago & Alton, 102; do. preferred, 108½; Ohio & Mississippi, 17½; Delaware & Lackawanna, 103½; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Co., 18; Missouri Pacific, 7; Atlantic & Pacific preferred, 23; Indiana Central, 13½; Burlington & Quincy, 114; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 14; Central Pacific bonds, 107; Union do., 103; U. P. land grant, 102½; do. Sinking Fund bonds, 93½.

LONDON, 5 P. M., July 7.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance was £91,000. Consols: money, 93 15-16; 5-20s of '65, 105½; do of '67, 108½; 10-40s, 107½; new 5s, 106½; New York Central, 97; Erie, 12½; preferred, 18½.

PARIS, July 7.—Rentes 104f. 72½c.

FRANKFORT, July 7.—United States new 5s 104f.

Receipts of Blooms, Ors, Pig Metal and Scrap Iron.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

J. Bennett & ..... 2 | J.W. Potter & 1
ALLEGHENY VALLEY R R.
E. T. S. Wks & ..... 5 | Lucy Fur & 5
Loomis & C & ..... 1 | Carnegie Bros & 3
Total 17
CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.
Lewis O. & P & ..... 2 | Isabella Fur & 5
Lucy Fur & ..... 15 | Shoen P. S. & Co 10
Jones & L & ..... 4 | Reese G. & W & 4
Total 41
PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. R.
Nimick & Co & ..... 1 | E. Thomson S. W. & 8
J. Painter & Son & 1
Total 10

Grain in Store in Chicago.

The following were the amounts of grain in store on the dates named, as reported by the State Registrar of Grain:

	July 3, 1876	July 8, 1876
Wheat	1,008,658	1,712,296
Corn	856,879	2,806,202
Oats	238,027	407,746
Rye	80,718	1,104
Barley	229,703	9,122
Total all kinds	2,424,985	5,026,570

As compared with last week the above statement shows an increase of 148,158 bu. wht, 31,704 bu. oats, 18,388 bu. barley, and a decrease of 190,405 bu. corn and 8,755 bu. rye.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, July 7, 1876.

Business in Grain and Flour continues dull, and it is likely to continue so until after harvest. There is not much doing in Groceries, with the exception of Sugars which are in active demand at higher, with the market somewhat excited. Hog products continue fairly active, and prices strong. In fruit and vegetables there is a fair trade, but no change to report in prices, excepting that new crop Potatoes are higher.

APPLES—Regular sales of new crop at $2.50@3.50 ₱ bbl, as to size, quality and condition.

BEANS—Continued very dull, and prices are nominal at 90@$1 ₱ bu.

BERRIES—Cultivated Black and Raspberries selling at $7@8 ₱ stand.

BUTTER—Sales of prime solid packed, in small packages at 17@18c, and it is in light supply; low grades dull.

CHEESE—The market is a little easier; there is not as much inquiry as there was last week, and we reduce our quotations 1c ₱ lb. Ohio Factory sells to the trade, and retails in a jobbing way.

DRIED FRUIT—There is little or nothing doing —scarcely enough to establish quotations.

EGGS—Continue steady, and while the supply is not large, it is fully equal to present wants; fresh receipts are kept fully sold.

FLOUR—Dealers generally report business quiet, and prices easy but unchanged. Spring Wheat flours, $6a6.75, the outside figure for choice Minnesotas; red winters, $6.50@7; ambers, 7.25@7.50; patent process, and fancy white wheat $8.50@9.50. Rye Flour, 4.75a5.

GROCERIES—The market for Sugars is strong, with an increasing demand, and, as will be seen, we again advance our quotations on Refined goods. Coffee, although devoid of excitement, continues firm, and the indications at the present writing render an advance on Roasted probable within the next few days. The market has held out better than expected in view of the large stock, as well as the fact that the consumption is always light during the summer months. Molasses and Syrups quiet and unchanged.

RICE.

Carolina ..... 6¾@7¾ | Louisiana ..... 6¼@6¾

SUGARS.

Cut Loaf	12 a	Standard B	10¾a
Crushed	11¾a	Standard Ex C	10¼a
Granulated	10¾a	Red Yellow	9¼a9¾
Powdered	11¾a	N. O. new crop	8¼a 9
Standard A	10¾a		

SYRUPS.

Choice	65 a70	Fair	55 a58
Prime	60 a65	Dark	45 a50

MOLASSES.

N. O. Choice	65	N. O. strictly prime	62
Fair	60	Barbadoes	50a5

TEAS.

Young Hyson	35a5 85	Japan	40a85
Gunpowder	45a5 00	Oolong	35a85
Imperial	40a	Souchong	35a75

COFFEES.

Fancy Rio	23 a	Rio (ship pkgs)	20¾
Prime Rio	21¾a22	Rio (loose)	20
Good Rio	20 a21	Roasted Java	26
Old Gov Java	32		

GRAIN—There is very little movement in grain circles; business appears to be more depressed than usual at this particular time, and there is not likely to be any immediate improvement. Wheat continues dull and nominal at $1.20@1.25 for fair to prime Ohio and Indiana red. The country trade has fallen off largely, from which it is fair to presume that country millers are now able to obtain about all the Wheat they want at home. Corn is in very light supply, and the market is firmer, as the demand appears to have fallen off again; we continue to quote Shelled at 50a55c free in elevator. No inquiry whatever for Ear Corn. The Oat market continues quiet and unchanged; Penna. and Ohio mixed quoted at 33@35c, as to weight. There is little or no demand for Rye, and prices are nominal at 75@77c.

HAY—Baled quoted on track by the carload at $13a14 for No. 1 timothy, and $11@12 for No. 2.

MILL FEED—There is no demand scarcely except in a small way, and prices are weak but nominally unchanged: Bran on track, $14@12; Seconds and Shipstuffs, $13a14; Middlings, $18@20; Chopped Feed, $19@21.

ONIONS—In fair supply and lower; selling at $2.50@3 ₱ bbl, for new crop.

OILS—There is a good demand for Lard oils in a small way. We quote: Procter & Gamble's Extra, 90@95c ₱ gallon; W. Alexander & Co.'s Extra, 85a90c; No. 1, 82a85c; No. 2, 60a65c; P. & G.'s extra Miners oil, 60c. Carbon firm and higher; 12¾a13c.

POTATOES—The market for new crop continues firm, and we advance our quotations to $2.25 ₱ bbl.

PROVISIONS—We can report a steady demand, and we advance quotations on Shoulders ¼ of a cent per bbl, and Moss Pork 50c per bbl.

Hams—Ex S. C ₱ lb	—	Moss Pork ₱ bbl	$21.00
Do. Canvassed	15	Short Cut do	21 00
Shoulders Ex S. C.	—	Lard, prime leaf, in tcs	12¼
Do. Canvassed	10½	Lard, Ref for sum-	
B'fast Bacon S. C.	—	mer use—in tcs	13
Do. Canvassed	14½	Do. —¼ bbls	13½
Dried beef Ex S. C.	—	Do. —kgs	14
Do. Canvassed	15	Do. 2 lb caddies	15
Beef Tongues C. C. per doz	8½	Do. 3 lb do	14¾
Do.	9½	Do. 3 lb pails	13¾
Short Rib Sides	12	Do. 5 lb do	13¾
Clearsides	12½	Ham Sausage	12

BAGS—Steady at 3c ₱ lb for good country mixed.

TALLOW—Dull and inactive at 7¾a8c ₱ lb for country rendered, and 8½@9c for choice city rendered.

THE IRON TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, July 7, 1876.

Pittsburgh

PIG IRON—Business has not improved any since the date of our last review, nor was it expected that it would; the pig iron trade is nearly always dull and neglected during July, as it is customary with many of the mills to stop during the month in question to take stock and make repairs. However, with a very limited supply and light production, the general tone of the market is steady, and while there is little or no demand, there is no disposition on the part of furnace men to make concessions in order to effect sales. Standard mill irons quotable at $22 a23½, 4 mos; No. 1 H. R. Charcoal Foundry, $28 a3, 4 mos; No. 2, $25a26, and the supply of the latter is much less than that of the former, as foundrymen have been using more of it, as in addition to answering the purpose, it is much cheaper.

Following sales were reported:

COKE.

200 tons Gray Forge.....$21 50@22 00 4 mos

H. R. CHARCOAL.

135 tons No. 1 Foundry.....Private
20 tons No. 2 Foundry.....90 cash

BITUMINOUS COAL SMELTED FROM L. S. ORE.

200 tons Gray Forge.....23a22 50 4 mos

MANUFACTURED IRON—There is but little that is new to record; business continues dull, as it is nearly always is at this particular time, but it is hoped that there will be an improvement after harvest. For Sheet Iron there is a very fair demand, and for some specialities there is very little inquiry, but as a general thing trade is reported dull, and but very few of the mills in operation are working up to anything like their full capacity. Prices firm but unchanged; we continue to quote at 2.80@2.90, 60 days, according to size of order.

NAILS—There is a good demand considerably, and while the most of the factories have shut down until quiet recently, it was owing to the fact that they were sold ahead. It is said that some makers have but recently got through with contracts made early in the spring prior to the advance. No change in prices: $2.85, 60 days, for less than 100 kegs, and $2.75, 60 days, for orders of 200 kegs and upwards. Usual discount of two per cent for cash.

SCRAP—The demand for Scrap Iron continues very large, and prices are nominally unchanged. Scrap Steel is in fair demand, but easier in price.

NEW YORK.

American Pig—Owing to the holidays no transactions of any magnitude have been reported, and we quote as before: Foundry No. 1, $22@23; Foundry, No. 2, $20a21; Gray Forge, $20.—*Iron Age*.

BRITISH IRON MARKET.

A Sheffield dispatch to the *Iron Age*, under date of the 5th, reports: Scotch Pig—The market is quiet and but little business doing. Prices are steady and unchanged.

Manufactured Iron—There is no demand whatever, and quotations are nominally £9 10s@10 for best Staffordshire Bars.

Nails—There is a little better demand for Iron Nails, but prices are weak. We quote Welsh 4d at £15 10s.

PHILADELPHIA.

Pig Iron—The market is without any essential change of feature; dullness prevails in every department, and the general opinion seems to be that this will continue for several weeks to come. Having reached this conclusion, the feeling may be said to be a little steadier, and no special anxiety is manifested to do more than meet trade as it offers and wait further developments in regard to the future. As fairly representing the average sales, we quote: No. 1 Foundry, $22@23.50; No. 2 Foundry, $19@20.50; and Gray Forge, $18@20. Market steady.

Bar Iron—There is no special change to note—the demand is light, and manufacturers are not looking for much business at present; consequently there is a steady feeling and no change in price. The position will be very light during the next few weeks. Many of the mills will be closed temporarily during the next week for two for repairs, stock taking, &c., and the suspension may be protracted unless the outlook is more satisfactory than at present. In the meantime the best brands are quoted $2.25, demand fair; other brands quiet at about $2.25.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, July 7, 1876.

The markets were rather quiet to-day, although prices continue to rule steady, and the outlook, present as well as prospective, is favorable. Our refiners are nearly all busily engaged, and at current rates there is a fair margin for profit. Crude was quoted as follows:

United certificates, $2.16¾; Cornplit, $2.11¼; Union, 07¾; immediate shipment, 2.30. Refined was reported easier; New York, 15¾a16; Philadelphia, 15¾a15¾c; Baltimore, 15¼a15¾c; on cars here, 12¾a12¾c. There were sales yesterday at 12¾c, while 12¾c was bid this P. M.

Oil Barrels; no countries here; sales of city make at $1.30a1.35.

Grain in Store in Peoria.

The following table exhibits the stock of grain in Peoria on the dates named, as reported by the Secretary of the Board of trade:

	June 24, 1876.	July 1, 1876.	July 3, 1875.
Wheat, bu	6,961	5,972	96,277
Corn, bu	94,744	67,307	72,589
Oats, bu	189,682	212,279	50,784
Rye, bu	22,806	24,767	442
Barley, bu	3,683	1,259	—

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, July 7.—Business was rather more active with package houses dealing in heavy woolens, cotton flannels and prints. Bleached shirtings were in fair request. Colored cottons are quiet. Medium prints are in improved demand. The *Bulletin* says 500 cases of Schepper's fall dress goods will be peremptorily sold at auction on July 13, on six months credit.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 7, 1876.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat inactive and lower; No. 2 spring $1.01¾a1.02 spot; $1.01¾ July; $1.03¾ August; $1.03¾a1.04¼ September; No. 3 85c; rejected 70a70½c. Corn quiet and firm; No 2 46½c spot and July; 47½c bid August; 47¾c bid September; rejected 43c. Oats quiet and firm; No. 2 29½c spot and July; 29c August; rejected 29¼c. Rye quiet and firm; No. 1 64c. Barley steady; No. 2 spring 58c spot and July; 73c bid September.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; $19.60a19.70 spot; $19.60a19.65 July; $19.70a19.72½ August; $19.90a19.92½ September. Lard dull; $11.20a11.25 spot and July. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady and in a fair demand at $1.10½.

Closing prices—Wheat $1.30a1.30¾ July; $1.35¾a1.35¾ August. Corn quiet at 46¾a 46¾c July; 47¾c August; 48c September. Oats dull; nominally 29½c cash, July or August.

New York.

NEW YORK, July 7.—Flour: less doing; receipts 21,000 barrels; superfine western and State $4.40a4.10; common to good $4.70 a5.05; good to choice $5.75a6.40; white wheat extra $4.90a7.75; St. Louis $5.75a9; extra Ohio $4.90a7. Rye flour and corn meal firm. Wheat: light demand; receipts 74,000 bushels; ungraded spring 95ca$1.17; No. 2 Milwaukee $1.12a1.13; No. 3 $1.01a 1.04; No. 2 Chicago $1.10a1.13; No. 3 95a98c. Rye steady at 88c. Barley and malt quiet. Corn steady; western mixed 48@ do. unsound 50a53c; ungraded 54a 58½c. Oats firm; western mixed and State 32¾a41c. Hay firm; shipping 65a70c. Hops unchanged. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 8¼a8½c; prime 8¾c. Turpentine steady at 29½c. Rosin quiet at $1.70a1.75. Pork dull at $20.20a20.25. Beef quiet. Middles dull; long clear western 10¾c; city 10¼c. Lard dull and easier; prime steam $11.55; closed at 11½c. Butter dull and unsettled; western 12a22c. Cheese firm at 4a10½c. Whisky quiet and steady at $1.12.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 7.—Flour quiet and firm; superfine $3.75a4.10; double $4a4.10; treble $4.75a5. Corn firm; yellow 70c. Oats steady; No. 2 33a36c. Corn meal firm at $2.50. Hay steady; prime $15; choice $20 a22. Pork dull at $22. Lard steady; tierce 12¼c; keg 13½c. Bulk meats: none here. Bacon firm; shoulders 10¾c; clear rib 11⅞ a12c; clear 12¾c. Whisky quiet at $1.13. Coffee steady; Rio cargoes 19½c. Sugar firm; fair to fully fair 8¼a9c; prime 8¾a 9¼c. Molasses firm at 43a57c. Rice steady at 4a6½c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, July 7.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat active and unchanged. Corn: western active; mixed 57¾a58c. Oats steady, firm and quiet; western white 36a 38c; mixed 33a34c. Rye 60a65c. Hay steady and unchanged. Provisions firm, quiet and unchanged. Petroleum strong; crude 8½c; refined 15¼c. Coffee steady, firm and unchanged. Whisky nominal; offered at $1.16½, no bids. Receipts of wheat 12,000 bushels; corn 71,000 bushels. Shipments of corn 65,000

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 7.—Flour dull, extra $4@4.75; Minnesota family $5.25a6.00. Wheat dull; Pennsylvania red $1.35; amber $1.45; white $1.34a1.40. Rye 73c. Corn steady; yellow 58¾@60c; mixed 57a58c. Oats more active; white 32@34c; mixed 29a 33c. Whisky: western held at $1.14. Petroleum firm; crude 12¾c; refined 15¾c. Butter firm; New York and Bradford county extra 23a25c; firsts 21a22c; western extra 20a22c; firsts 18a19c. Cheese firm and unchanged. Eggs steady at 20a22c.

Foreign.

ANTWERP, July 7.—Refined petroleum 33½f.

LIVERPOOL, July 7.—Cotton dull at 5⅞@6⅛; sales 7,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export; 5,000 American. Breadstuffs dull. Receipts of wheat for three days 40,000 qrs., including 28,000 qrs. California; No. 1 Wheat average 9s 9@10s 1d; club 10s@10s 5½; red western spring No. 2 to 1 8s 2d@8s 6d. Flour 21½s. Corn 25¾s. Lard 53s. Cheese 52½s. Refined petroleum 11¾a12½; spirits 8½.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 7.—Cotton dull and nominal. Flour easy; family $5.00a5.25. Wheat firm at $1.12a1.20. Corn firm at 48a 49c. Oats dull at 30a33c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Pork dull at $20. Lard dull; prime steam 11½c; kettle 13½c. Bulk meats firmly held at 8¾a10¾; sales. Bacon firm at 9a11¾a12c. Whisky quiet and firm at $1.10.

Boston.

BOSTON, June 7.—Flour: moderate demand; superfine western, $3.00a3.87½; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family, $4.50a6.50; winter wheat Ohio, Indiana and Michigan, $5.37½a6.75; Illinois, $6.00 a8.00; St. Louis $ 25a6.75; fancy Minnesota $7.00a9.00. Corn firm; mixed and yellow 60a65c. Oats steady; No. 2, white and mixed, 37a43c; rejected 31a37c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, June 7.—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 white Wabash $1.32½; No. 3 $1.17½; No. 1 white Michigan $1.26; amber $1.18½; seller August $1.18½; seller August $1.20; No. 2 red 95c; do Dayton and Michigan 93c. Corn quiet; high mixed spot and July held at 51½c; low mixed 49c; no grade 48c. Oats steady, firm and unchanged.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, July 7.—Cotton dull, at 10¾c. Flour firm at $4.50a5.25. Wheat dull, $1.37. Oats firm, 29½a29¾c. Corn steady, 43c. Barley and Rye, nothing doing. Whisky steady, $1.11. Pork dull, $20.50. Lard dull, and nominal. Bulk Meats and Bacon nothing doing.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, July 7.—Cotton quiet at 11c. Flour dull; extra $4.00@5.25; family, $5.75@6.50. Wheat firm; red $1.00; amber $1.26. Corn nominal. Oats firm at 34c. Provisions dull and nominal. Whisky quiet at $1.10.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, July 7.—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat closed firm; No. 1 Milwaukee $1.14; hard $1.20; No. 2 $1.05¾. Corn scarce; No. 2 46c. Oats lower; No. 2 29½c. Rye quiet; No. 1 68c. Barley steady; No. 2 spring 70c; No. 3 40c.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, N. Y., July 7.—Wheat steady; No. 1 Wilwaukee, held $1.26; No 1 white Michigan, $1.48. Corn firm, No. 2 held 58c; high mixed 58½c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, July 7.—Cotton dull at 10¾c; sales of 250 bales; receipts 152; shipments 104. Others unchanged.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, July 7.—Beeves: receipts 1,230 head, making 4,600 for four days, against 3,520 same time last week; quality about medium, generally with a few good and prime steers in the best droves; demand fair and market firm at about yesterday's prices. Sheep: receipts 2,580 head, making 8,180 for four days, against 14,030 same time last week; demand fully equal to the supply for both sheep and lambs; market active, firm and strong, with an upward tendency; sheep $4.25@5.50 for common to prime; lambs $5@5.50; with fair to good Kentucky, Canada and Virginia lambs at 7a8½c. Swine: receipts 5,000 head, making 10,380 for four days, against 12,430 same time last week; none for sale alive.

BUFFALO, July 7.—Cattle: receipts 306 head, total for the week 2,145; no sales; fresh arrivals shipped out, leaving yards bare of stock. Sheep and lambs: receipts 2,600 head; total for the week 8,800; market slow; one car coarse Kentucky clipped, 116 pounds, $4.50; one load of Ohio sheep, 80 pounds, $4.50; one load fine quality Ohio, 83 pounds, $5; balance shipped out, leaving yards bare of stock. Hogs: receipts 2,400 head; total for the week 11,200; market slow; 6 cars on sale; one car being for Canadian and buyers holding off for a decline; one car medium Yorkers $6.85; one car good heavy $7.

CHICAGO, July 7.—Hogs: receipts 12,000 head; market firm and fairly active; shippers were the principal buyers; sales by common to choice at $6.30a6.70; general market $6.50a6.65; shipments 5,000. Cattle: receipts 4,000 head; market quiet; best shipping cattle $5.15a5.80; other grades $2.50a4; shipments 2,000. Sheep dull; receipts 200 head; $2.50a4.25.

ST. LOUIS, July 7.—Hogs quiet; Yorkers $6.00 a 6.20; butchers $6.35a6.50; bacon $6.20a6.60. Cattle quiet and unchanged.

CINCINNATI, July 7.—Hogs firmer; fair to good light $5.80@6.45; packy $6.50a6.60.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 7.—Hogs: receipts 950 head; prices $5.80a6.10.

Wool.

PHILADELPHIA, July 7.—Wool in fair demand; easier; supply good and stocks accumulating; Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia XX and above 34a35c; X 34a35c; medium 35c; common 30a32c; New York, Michigan, Indiana and western fine 30a 31c; medium 33a35c; coarse 30a32c; combing washed 42a4c; unwashed 32a35c; fine unwashed 20c; coarse and medium do. 23a28c; tub washed 34a36c; extra and merino pulled 28a32c; No. 1 and super do. 28a32c.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, July 7.—Cotton easy at 11¾ 11 15-16c; futures barely steady; July 11 19-32c; August 11 19-32a11 3-4c; September 11 9-16a11 19-32c; October 11 21-32c; November 11¾a11 9-16c.

RIVER NEWS.

State of the Rivers, Movements of Steamboats, &c.

THE stage of water last evening was about 5 feet and rising slowly. Cloudy and oppressively hot, with indications at this writing favorable for rain. Nearly all the heavy rains recently have passed southward, hence the rise in the Monongahela.

THE Ashland may load at Cincinnati for Pittsburgh.

THE Rover has gone to assist the Ironsides up with her tow.

THE arrivals since our last report were the John A. Wood and Smoky City.

THE Whale passed Wheeling on Thursday, coming up, and should arrive here to-day.

CAPT. LEBANO, one of the clerks of the Katie won $10,000 in the recent drawing of the Havana lottery.

CAPT. JNO. YOUNG, of Mason City, W. Va., is building a steamboat to run on the headwaters of the Kentucky river.

THE Fanchon did not get off for Cincinnati yesterday, as announced, but she will positively take her departure to-day.

PILOTS MASSELLOT and Culp arrived from Cincinnati by rail yesterday. They piloted the Gov. Garland to that point.

IT is said that the Jno. L. Rhoads is chartered to run between Cincinnati and Huntington during the summer low water season.

REILLY HARRISON, late clerk of the Exchange, who went to Cincinnati hoping to get a berth, writes that times there are just as hard as they are here.

CAPT. THOS. P. LEATHERS and T. L. Jones have sold to Capt. John P. Keiser an interest in the "Jones Patent Condenser," and the latter gentleman is now the sole agent for the State of Missouri.

THEO. W. Hornbrook, as will be seen by card, is announced to take her departure for Wheeling and Parkersburg to-day. Patterson Bro. at the wharfboat, are her agents.

INY. DUGAN recovered 50 tons of railroad iron, a lot of anchors, chains, &c., from the wreck of the Saltillo, sunk in Lake Huron—enough to pay him for his trouble and expense in working at the wreck.

A ST. LOUIS dispatch under date of Wednesday, says: Col. C. K. Peck left for Keokuk this evening. His two steamers will remain in the trade for the present. He may order them to load for the Upper Missouri in a few days.

IN a drunken row before daylight in Cincinnati on the morning Fourth, Florence Hastings, steward on the Fannie Tatum, had his throat cut and died from its effects. He lived in New Orleans where he has a wife and child.

ON Wednesday the Jos. B. Williams arrived at Cincinnati from New Orleans with its empties and 2 fuel boats for Pittsburgh, and goes on the Marine Ways, hereto tighten her hog chains and make other repairs. She could not get on the Madison ways.

CAPT. ISAIAH SELLERS, who died a few years since, was one of the best-known men that piloted or commanded a steamer on the Mississippi River. He commenced steamboating in February, 1825, and ranon the river constantly until 1864, making in all over 500 trips.

TOM ALLEN, of the Fanchon, in addition to being a very good steamboat mate, is an exceedingly noisy one; he is blessed with good lungs, and they have been well developed. Capt. Sweeny, declared yesterday, that he could hear Tom giving his orders when he (the captain) was up town.

HENRY FOWERS, mate of the Gov. Garland, was on the rebel privateer, Alabama, during the war and when she was sunk by the Kearsage. Another important fact to bother in regard to Mr. Powers, is that he neither drinks or uses tobacco in any form, which is something remarkable for a steamboatman, especially a mate.

WHEN the accident occurred on the Satanna, Sam Moore, the engineer, was standing directly in front of the cylinder, and received the full force of the explosion, knocking him overboard and mashing his left ankle and foot into a jelly. He was rescued from the water, but his injuries are of a very painful and serious nature. The sufferer was taken home on the steamer Dan. Hine to Nauvoo, where his injuries were dressed.

AT a meeting of the St. Louis and New Orleans pilots on the 28th of August, 1857, at the hall of the Washington Engine House, in the city of St. Louis, for the purpose of taking into consideration the question of wages paid in St. Louis and New Orleans for pilots' services, Asher W. Wiley was called to the chair, and John A. Stevenson appointed Secretary. A committee composed of Messrs. John Riley, James Way, James Russell, Samuel Loughridge, Wm. Bowen, James Delauney, Chas. Sebastian, Henry H. Ely, John A. Stevenson, and Wm. T. Hussey, were appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting.

The Committee reported the following:

Resolved, That on and after the 1st of September next the undersigned pilots between St. Louis and New Orleans do hereby agree that we will not work below the aforesaid ports for less than $500 per month for such pilot, which amount we consider a fair remuneration for our services.

The report was unanimously adopted, and signed by sixty pilots.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.—1 bbl cordials, F. H. Hamilton & Co; 1 do do, Wm. Tarr & Co; 12 do spices, Voigt, M. & Co; 3 bdls mops, P. Hoffenstein; 1 do whisky, Bowen, H. & Co; 3 cases tobacco, H. & J. Scheidt; 10 pkgs tobacco, Knox & Co; 10 do, J. Fuller & Son; 1 bbl alcohol, 24 N. Wm. Rogers & Co; 1 do wood, Pickersgill, T. & Co; 1 do iron, M. F. Egan; 4 bdls wheels, J. E. Nice; 4 cases tobacco, 15 bxs 1-2 do, Hamilton & Co; 15 do 1-2 do, 37 do 1-4 do, 15 bxs 1-8 do, Wm. Tarr & Co; 5 bbls whisky, A. Klingensmith & Co; 4 do pipe, Roenigk & G; 20 trs bacon, J. P. Hanna & Bro; 4 do, Lee & W; G. Barker; 24 bxs tobacco, Wm. Tarr & Co; 2 do, M. K. McMullen; 25 pkgs do, A. & W. Jenkinson; 10 trs hams, Haworth & D; 60 do, Hanna & Co; 3 do, J. A. Renshaw; 3 do, J. do feed, J. L. Dalzwaith; 10 do shoulders, W. & J. Sloan; 4 do, Haworth & Co; 20 bbls whisky, J. McCullough; 10 bbls oil, H. M. Graham; 10 do cement, J. P. Smith & Co; 2 do, J. do, Walter, Jr.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R. Co.—10 cars coal, Sable Coal Co; 2 do, G. W. Glass; 2 do clay, Hartzell & Co; 1 do, Star F. B. Co; 2 do tile, Penn. L. I. Co; 2 do coal, Pugh, P. & Co; 1 do, Chicago R. R; 1 do lime, W.

HOME NEWS.

Parties who do not receive the GAZETTE by 7 A. M., are requested to notify the office, and the tardiness will be corrected at once.

The probabilities for to-day are fair weather, with local rains, easterly to southerly winds, slight changes in temperature, and stationary or slowly falling barometer.

Change of Time.

By change of scedule on Baltimore & Ohio R. R., Pittsburgh division, to take effect Monday, July 10th, Through Mail leaves Pittsburgh at 7.45 A. M., arriving at Washington City 6.30 P. M., Baltimore at 8 P. M.

Centennial Finance Committee.

It is particularly requested that every member of the Centennial Finance Committee report to E. S. Morrow, City Clerk, on Monday. It is desired to settle up the Centennial business as speedily as possible, and the delay of some of the members of the Finance Committee is retarding the work.

The Campaign.

The Republicans of Allegheny City are beginning the work of the campaign in earnest, and propose to keep it up until the battle is fought and won. A meeting will be held at the Perry House, corner of Madison avenue and Perry street, Thursday evening, the 13th inst., for the purpose of organizing a marching club, to which all Republicans in the vicinity are invited.

Base Ball Notes.

The Indianapolis club having to leave on the limited mail yesterday evening, only five innings were played in the game during the afternoon between it and the Alleghenys. The latter were the victors in the contest by the following score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5
Alleghenys	0	3	1	5	0—9
Indianapolis	0	0	0	2	0—2

Cincinnati—New Havens, 3; Cincinnatis, 1.

Allegheny Gas Affairs.

The Allegheny Gas Committee met last evening, Mr. Woolsey presiding. The quarterly gas bill amounting to $4,620 was received and approved. The committee declined to order the erection of any more gas lamps as the city appropriation is almost exhausted, only $1,768.83 remaining on hand to pay the bills for the balance of the year.

A communication was received from the Equitable Gas Light Company of New York, in regard to the erection of a new gas works for the city. On motion of Mr. Drum the sub-committee was directed to advertise for proposals for the erection of a new gas works. He stated that he had been notified that the Consolidated Gas Company, of Pittsburgh, was ready to make a proposition for furnishing Allegheny with gas.

Adjourned.

SUSPICIOUS CHARACTERS.

Four Representatives Given Shelter.

For several days past the detectives have been shadowing four strangers whose actions were considered very suspicious. The officers felt confident that the men were acquainted with each other, but could not succeed in catching them together until last evening. As soon as this desired event took place the men were promptly taken in charge. They gave their names as Ruggles, Hall, Allison and Kelly. They were quite indignant at the loss of their liberty, claiming to be from different places bu they had nothing but a passing acquaintance with each other. They all sported gold watches and each had a liberal supply of money.

A TERRIBLE CRIME.

Murder of a Young Lady School Teacher in Mercer County.

A rumor reaches us of the commission of a terrible murder, a few days ago, near Orangeville, in Mercer county, though the name of the victim was not learned. A young public school teacher was in the habit to go to her school house at an early hour in the morning to write copies for her pupils, was, while writing, caught by three men who in turn outraged her, cut her tongue out of her head to prevent her telling, and left her lying on the floor. She dragged herself to the blackboard to write the affair out upon it, and was found dead by the pupils. By means of the information on the black board a vigorous pursuit was instituted, and all three of the miscreants were captured before they reached their homes, though less than three miles from the scene of outrage. If ever there was a call for Judge Lynch that is certainly one.

COMMITTEE ON APPEALS.

Exonerations and Abatements Allowed Last Night.

The Committee on Appeals met in the City Clerk's office last night, Mr. Finnerty presiding. The petitions of the following persons for exonerations or abatements were allowed: W. K. Young, Sixteenth ward; John McGrath, Sixteenth ward; W. C. & J. M. Taylor, Thirty-sixth ward; C. B. Scott, Thirty-first ward; Patrick Carroll, Fourteenth ward; Joseph Sweeney, Nineteenth ward; Patrick Rice, Fourteenth ward; Lydia Jarrie, Fourteenth ward; James Quinn, Twenty-seventh ward; Charles Peacock, Thirty-sixth ward; Caroline Cokert, Thirty-sixth ward; D. P. Estep, Fourteenth ward.

The following petitions were either laid over or referred: W. W. Wallace, Third ward; P. W. Cody, Fourteenth ward; Jane Gallagher, Thirteenth ward; Wm. Duckham, Twentieth ward.

Adjourned.

DEATH OF EDGAR.

His Murderer Committed for Trial—Coroner's Inquest to be Held To-Night.

The fact was stated in yesterday's GAZETTE that Wm. T. Edgar, the man shot on Saturday night by Samuel Gibbon, could not live more than a few hours, and his dying statement, taken by the Mayor, was also given. Yesterday morning at nine o'clock he breathed his last in the Homeopathic Hospital, which he had lain ever since the shooting occurred. Coroner McCallin was notified, summoned a jury, and the inquest will be held this evening. In the meantime a post mortem examination of the remains will be made.

Samuel Gibbons, it will be remembered, was arrested immediately after the shooting occurred. Since then he has been an occupant of the Central Station on a charge of felonious assault and battery, awaiting the result of Edgar's wound before a hearing was given him. After Edgar died yesterday, Lieut. Hagar, who made the first information, substituted that of murder against Gibbons. He had a hearing in the evening, before the Mayor, and was committed to jail for the charge. No further new testimony was taken at the hearing, the dying statement of the murdered man, and Gibbon's admission to Lieut. Hagar that he did the shooting, being amply sufficient to warrant the committal.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

A Young Girl Forges a Check, and Failing to Get It Cashed, Cuts Her Throat.

A very peculiar story of forgery and attempted suicide comes from Etna borough, Thursday forenoon Dora Krause, a girl about fifteen years old took a check to the Sharpsburg and Etna Savings Bank for $175, signed by herself. The cashier told her she must have her father's signature to the check. She went back home, placed his name upon the paper and returned to the bank. A clerk in the bank took the check to Mr. Krause, who said he knew nothing about it. In the meantime the girl left the bank and went home. "Arriving there, she endeavored to lift the top off a cistern with the intent to drown herself. Being unable to lift the cover, she procurred a razor, and going to the cellar, cut a terrible gash in her throat. She then left the house, but being seen and her condition observed by a young man who raised the alarm, she was followed, and after an hour's search, discovered sitting on a stump quite a distance from her home. She was taken to the house of Mr. George Seavy, near by, and Dr. Purvis summoned. Her wound was properly dressed by the physician, who conveyed her to her home in his buggy. It is not believed that the wound will prove fatal. The girl says her object in forging the check was to procure money with which to visit a brother living in a western state.

POOR BOARD NEWS.

The Allegheny Almshouse and Its Affairs—Resignation and Election.

A regular meeting of the Allegheny Board of Poor Directors was held last evening. Clerk McGonnigle reported the expenditure of $282.22 during the month, and that $47.70 had been collected.

Dr. B. B. Smith, City Physician, reported that the health of the inmates of the Poor House is excellent. During the past three months he made 279 visits to the poor of the city, and received 180 visits at his office.

Steward Grubbs reported the incendiary attempt to burn the Poor House some days ago, and that he has not yet been able to find who started the fire. He has offered a reward of $50 for the apprehension and conviction of the party or parties. During the month 37 patients were admitted to the Poor House, 32 were discharged, and 2 died, leaving 229 in the building on the first of July. It was reported that the West Penn Railroad Company proposed dispensing with the station at Claremont, on account of some trouble between it and the authorities of the Work House. After some discussion the matter was referred to the Improvement Committee.

Dr. Riggs presented his resignation as a member of the Board. It was accepted and Messrs. C. W. Hutchinson and John Richards were nominated to fill the vacancy. On the second ballot Mr. Hutchison was elected.

If the weather is too hot, and you desire not to bake your own bread, remember that bread made from the best flour that can be had, is sold by S. S. Marvin & Co., 18 Fifth avenue.

AMONG THE CHURCHES.

Brief Notes of Matters Personal and Otherwise.

VACATION has come and some of our churches are closed.

THE camp meeting at Loyalhanna will commence August 23d.

Services in the Fifth U. P. Church, Allegheny, to-morrow at usual hours.

THIS is the season for church repairing and it is being taken advantage of in many places.

COMMUNION services will be held to-morrow at 10½ A. M., in the Second U. P. church, Sixth avenue.

PROF. JEREMIAH TINGLEY, of Allegheny College, was worthily honored by Iowa Wesleyan University with the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

ARTHUR D. MURRAY, ESQ., will lead the noon meeting to-day at the Y. M. C. A. Rooms. Subject: "Solomon's Choice"—the Sunday School lesson for to-morrow.

REV. M. M. GIBSON, D. D., of San Francisco, will occupy the pulpit of the Fourth U. P. Church, Allegheny, to-morrow morning and afternoon at the usual hours.

REV. F. L. SENOUR will preach in the Central Presbyterian Church, Smithfield street, to-morrow morning, on "Our Country, and the First Sabbath of the New Century."

Communion Services will be held in the Sixth U. P. Church, Allegheny, to-morrow. The pastor, Rev. A. D. Clark, D. D., will be assisted by Rev. Mr. Wallace, of New Brighton.

REV. GEO. N. ORMOND, D. D., of the Eleventh U. P. church, will preach to-morrow morning in the Wylie avenue U. P. church, and will occupy his own pulpit in the evening.

REV J. R. BRITTAIN, of Greenville, Pa., will preach and hold communion service in the Second U. P. church, Sixth avenue to-morrow morning, and will preach again in the evening.

AT the next meeting of the M. E Local Preachers' Association, to be held in Butler street M. E. church, a Centennial service will be held, which promises to be especially interesting.

THE Rt. Rev. Bishop Domenec visited St. Mary's church, Sharpsburg, on last Sunday. In the morning he administered First Holy Communion. In the afternoon he confirmed 105 persons.

DURING Rev. W. W. Kinney's pastorate of five and a half years in Mingo Presbyterian church, one hundred and twenty members have been received; thirty-two by certificate and eighty-eight on confession of faith.

AT their communion on last Sabbath, six new members were received into the new Elevventh United Presbyterian Church. Rev. James Kelso, of the Westmoreland Presbytery, assisted Dr. Ormond on the occasion.

REV. E. B. SNYDER, D. D., pastor of the North Avenue M. E. church, will commence on to-morrow evening a series of lectures on the "Needs of the Nation in entering upon the Second Century of her History."

REV. MISS A. J. CHAPIN will preach at the Universalist Church to-morrow morning, on "The History of Liberal Christianity in Pittsburgh." There will be a vesper service in the evening, the Sabbath School participating.

THE Board of Trustees of the Pittsburgh and Tarentum Camp Meeting Association, have decided to hold a camp meeting, commencing on Thursday, Aug. 17. A grove adjoining the old ground has been selected for the purpose. Bishop Peck is expected to be present.

THE Sabbath schools connected with Grace Presbyterian Church, Eleventh ward, will hold their anniversary in the church on Arthurs street, on Sabbath evening, the 9th inst. Rev. W. H. Thomas, pastor of the church, and the Rev. H. H. Grant, of Brown Chapel, will be present and deliver brief addresses. The public is cordially invited.

REV. R. C. MORGAN, for the past five years pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Irwin, this county, has accepted a call and is now located at Connellsville, Pa. During his pastorate at Irwin he baptized over 300 persons; extended the hand of fellowship to 613; attended 352 funerals; preached 750 sermons, and attended 1,320 prayer meetings.

REV. JOSEPH R. WILSON, D. D., of Wilmington, N. C., who has been called to the editorial chair of the *North Carolina Presbyterian*, is a native of Steubenville, Ohio, graduating from Jefferson College in 1841, studied theology in Allegheny and Princeton, was pastor of Chartiers church and Professor in Jefferson College.

THE Sustentation plan in the Free church of Scotland, an essential feature of which were so cordially accepted by the Presbyterian General Assembly, but which has been so effectually squelched in that church has advanced so far in the path of success that the average salary of its ministers, not including colleagues, was $1,225.

RT. REV. BISHOP TUIGG has been elected President of the Board of St. Paul's Orphan Asylum. The resignation of R. J. Grace, a member of the Board, has been accepted, and Father Kearney selected to fill the vacancy. Father Kearney is elected Treasurer, and D. Ihmsen Secretary. The Asylum is under the immediate management of the Sisters of Mercy.

REV. J. B. DALES, D. D., pastor of the Second United Presbyterian church in the City of Philadelphia, has completed the thirty-sixth year of his pastorate, which has been a very successful one. In addition to this, he has been editor of the *Christian Instructor*, and professor in one of the theological seminaries of his Church. Dr. Dales has done an immense amount of work and done it well.

THE Rt. Rev. Dr. Beehan, Bishop of Nashville, Tenn., arrived in the city on Saturday evening, and put up at the Monongahela House. On Sunday morning the Bishop celebrated Mass at St. Paul's Cathedral, and was the guest of Bishop Tuigg during the day. Bishop Feehan was accompanied by his sister, and was en route to visit his parents in Providence, R. I.

WITH all our shortcomings, with all the corruptions that have crept into politics, with all the immoralities we have to deplore, with all the failures of churches to act up to their responsibilities, we have still the best government on the earth, the best privileges and prospects, civil and religious. For all this thank God and take courage, and with consecrated energies do our duties in all our relations to Church and State, aim to give to the second century of our history a record of purer life, nobler ends and grander progress.—*United Presbyterian.*

THE third annual meeting of the Castle Shannon Methodist Camp Meeting Association will be held on their grounds, commencing on the 12th of August. The Rev. L. W. Bates, D. D., of Baltimore, Md., Chairman of the Commission on the Union of the Methodist Protestant and Methodist Churches, and Rev. W. R. Pearson, ex-President of Ohio Wesleyan University, and other eminent ministers from abroad, in addition to those at home, will be present and take part in the meeting, which promises to be the largest one ever held on the grounds.

BISHOP SIMPSON, in his responses to the toast "To our honored guest," at the banquet given by the Alumni Association of the Illinois Wesleyan University, on the 15th ult., closed with the following pun on the names of five of the professors, including the name of President Adams. He said the most notable feature of the institution is that

"The Faculty is youthful and in its prime, Yet it is as old as Adam's time. You may Pierce it and Fry it an hour or so, But it still is Hale and able to Crow."

The Bishop here took his seat amid a storm of applause.

A SECULAR journal describes a certain Colonel, who is the brother-in-law of Carl Schurz, as being "eloquent by marriage." There are a good many men in the warm season who may be described as religious after the same fashion. Their piety is represented by their wives. Why able-bodied men should be unequal to the fatigues of walking to church and listening to services, it is hard for the ordinary mind to understand. Especially is it edifying, when after the Scriptures be read, "give honor to the woman as the weaker vessel," the weaker vessel stands up and repeats her Creed, and then kneels down to say her prayers, while the athletic head of the house remains seated throughout, and fans himself assiduously with the only palm leaf within reach.

A MINISTER who sticks to his work during the greater part of the year needs a rest some time, and certainly there is no season at which he can more appropriately take it than in summer. Let him go free from all care and responsibility for the church he leaves behind him, and, coming back, he will labor all the more effectively and usefully as the result of his refreshment. There is an education in travel and mingling with people of diverse tastes and methods of life, which is an invaluable help to any one engaged in a work that requires the employment of his higher faculties. And as men are subjected to the strain that comes with the expenditure of sympathy and other affectional forces, they have the greater need of repair and reaction. These are secured in the recreation and change of scene as will lessen care and the tension that is put upon the springs of life.

THIRTY years ago the Rev. Dr. Wm. Speer went out to China as missionary. After eleven years' faithful service he was forced to return home by failing health. But he has kept up his acquaintance with the language, has labored for the Chinese in California, and has written a book on China, which the lamented Seward recognized as authority. Just now Dr. Speer is *en route* for China, having resigned a post of honor in connection with the Board of Education of the Presbyterian Church, that he may give the remainder of his life to the best interest of the Chinese. He will return from China in a year or two to labor for that people in this country. To-morrow morning Dr. Speer will occupy the pulpit of the First Presbyterian church, from which church he was sent out thirty years ago. It is his most earnest desire to deepen the interest of every citizen in those concerning whom such important decisions must soon be made.

GREAT as has been the progress of this country in population from the year 1776 to the present, it has been far outstripped in the growth of churches. In 1776 there were less than nineteen hundred and fifty evangelical churches in the United States; according to the census of 1870 the number then exceeded seventy-two thousand. The churches in a century have multiplied over thirty-six fold, while the population has increased only thirteen fold. In 1790 there was an evangelical minister for every two thousand of the population, while now there is an evangelical minister for every seven hundred and fifty souls. The estimate in 1790 was that there were five communicants of evangelical churches for every hundred of population—now there are eighteen. But this is not all. Then (1776) there were no Bible, tract, or missionary societies; not a single religious newspaper was published in the land; nor was there a board of publication of religious literature, or even a publisher of religious books to any considerable extent. Our orphan asylums, schools of reform, Young Men's Christian Associations, and temperance movements are all of later origin. Verily the Church of God has reasons to take courage and go forward. What hath God wrought?

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Cost of Keeping Patients at the Hospital—Routine Business—Tearing Down Smallpox Signs.

The Board of Health held a regular meeting yesterday afternoon. In the absence of President Slagle, Dr. Graham presided.

A number of bills were presented and ordered to be paid. The bills for provisions for the maintenance of patients, such as coffee, sugar, bread, beefsteak, &c., for June, amounted to $133.71. This looks like a large amount, but it must be remembered that the hospital was filled with patients, and the cost of maintaining each patient was just $6.50 per month.

Dr. W. Snively, the Registrar of the Board made the following report for the five weeks ending July 1, 1876: Total number of deaths 257. The death rate is equivalent to 20 per 1,000 inhabitants annually. There were 80 deaths of infants under one year and 46 of children between the ages of one and five years, making 52.53 per cent. or more than one-half of the total mortality. Twenty-two of these deaths were due to cholera infantum, which began to prevail during the last ten days of the month. Consumption caused 30 deaths and other diseases of the respiratory organs 36, of which number 20 were from pneumonia. While diptheria, scarlet and typhoid fevers prevailed to about the same extent as during previous months, smallpox shows a decided increase, both in number of cases reported and mortality, occurring principally in persons of foreign birth and their children, and prevailing most extensively in the Ninth, Tenth, Twelfth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth wards. Following is the report of contagious diseases:

	No. of Cases Reported.	No. of Deaths.
Small-pox	59	13
Scarlet fever	11	6
Typhoid fever	11	4
Diphtheria	7	6

Comparative mortality:

June, 1873—5 weeks	324 deaths
June, 1874—4 weeks	231 deaths
June, 1875—5 weeks	288 deaths
June, 1876—5 weeks	257 deaths

These figures show a decided diminution of mortality as compared with the same period of the three preceding years.

W. SNIVELY, Registrar.

Received and filed.

Mr. Jordan, who was sued by Inspector Hunter for tearing down small-pox notices on his house, came before the Board, and requested that the fine be remitted, as there was no small-pox in his house at all.

Dr. Asdale moved that the suit be pushed, adding, "We have been abused enough by the people, and we must show our authority."

Inspector Hunter said there were a great many such cases on Penn street, of people tearing down signs, but "it would be no use to sue them, as they have no money, but this man is possessed of property, and from him something can be recovered."

Ex-Mayor Brush thought the fine should be remitted in this case, but the other members wanted to push the suit, and the motion was carried.

Adjourned.

THE FEDERAL ST. MURDER.

Information for Homicide Lodged Against Wm. Thomann.

Detective Bowden, of Allegheny, has made an information charging Wm. Thomann, who is now in Mercy Hospital, with the murder of his partner, August Coleman. Mr. Bowden and some of the Pittsburgh officers, among whom is Chief Hartzell, have maintained ever since the murder was committed that Thomann did it, and their theory is quite in accordance with their belief. From facts and circumstances collected they have reached the conclusion that Coleman and Thomann quarrelled on the night of the murder over the failure of the latter to furnish an amount of capital equal to Coleman's share, with which to carry on their business; that Thomann, who is said to be of a tyrannical disposition, assumed the supervision of their affairs, to which he was not entitled, and that, angered by what Coleman said to him, he murdered the latter and then fired the house. Mr. Bowden secured the main information of the information for murder lodged against him, and added that people were beginning to think that he and his partner had turned against him and had killed Coleman. On hearing this, Thomann was considerably agitated, saying, "Is that what people say?" and immediately bursting into tears, bubbered piteously, and repeatedly declared his innocence. The officer's inquiries, except repeat his former statement about seeing a man go through his pockets and then being struck down by a blow.

Last night, and subsequent to the writing of the above, Thomann was removed from Mercy Hospital to the Allegheny lock-up. A keeper was placed in the room, and a guard was placed over him to prevent his escape. Detective Bowden then called upon Dr. Dickson, the attending physician, and asked him if Thomann was in a fit condition to be moved from the hospital to prison. The physician replied that he was entirely out of danger and could be removed without trouble. In the evening Chief of Police Hagen, who had been working with Bowden in this case, was notified by the authorities of the Hospital that Thomann must be taken away at once, as he was perfectly able to be moved, and they would keep him no longer. They were also annoyed too much by his friends. Hagne obtained a spring wagon and took Thomann to the Allegheny lock-up where a bed was made for him in the large room usually occupied by vagrants, where he is perfectly safe. He did not speak once during his removal. This arrest occasioned a great deal of discussion yesterday. While many thought Thomann the guilty party, they also thought that the detectives should continue their investigations, as it is an easy matter to implicate an innocent man. Thomann, Bowden and Hague have no positive evidence against Thomann, but suspect him on account of some of the peculiar circumstances surrounding the case.

The "Housekeeper" of Our Health.

The liver is the great depurating or blood cleansing organ of the system, and the great housekeeper of our health at work, and the foul corruptions which gender in the blood and rot out, as it were, the machinery of life, are gradually expelled from the system by this purgative. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, with small daily doses of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets are pre-eminently the articles needed. They cure every kind of humor from the worst scrofula to the common pimple, blotch or eruption. Great eating ulcers kindly heal under their mighty curative influences. Virulent blood poisons that lurk in the system are by them robbed of their terrors, and by their persevering and unwearied use even the most tainted system may be completely renovated and built up anew. Enlarged glands, tumors and swellings dwindle away and disappear under the influence of their great resolvents. Sold by all dealers in medicines.

"Claude, a child about three years old, was greatly afflicted with sores on his legs and feet, so that he could not wear his shoes and stockings. Had a great deal of trouble with him. Had tried many remedies ineffectually. At last we tried the Golden Medical Discovery, and in about three weeks he was entirely cured, his sores were all healed, and health much improved.

Respectfully yours. J. W. BOYER, Vermillion, Edgar Co., Ill. Jan. 29th 1875."

Misses' and Children's Suits.

Reduced to close out the stock,

At M. MENTZER'S.

This Way for Bargains.

A bargain in some classes of goods is a small matter, but in the article of clothing, a reduction, a discount, or in other words, a bargain of ten per cent., is a matter of no small moment. To those who are casting about as to where a summer outfit can be had on the most advantageous terms, we would say that the large and elegant assortment of ready-made clothing at the store of Eisner & Phillips, corner of Wood and Fifth avenue, offers every inducement and attraction. New styles in material and make up, and workmanship equal the best custom made, and prices so low that the veriest economist could not ask a reduction.

Bargains

In Dress Goods.

The entire stock has been reduced to close the season.

M. MENTZER,

Live While You May.

We eat to live, while eating of a great deal of the present day, cookery is only eating for many of the ills that flesh is heir to. But an appetizing, well cooked and easily digested meal, excellent in quality and abundant in quantity is to be had at reasonable rates at the Dining Rooms of Mrs. S. Bair, 108 Fourth avenue, which is the favorite resort of bankers, bank clerks and business men generally.

Papers, Books and Magazines.

A full supply of the latest and most popular summer reading received by Gildenfenny & Co., No. 69 Fifth avenue. Magazines, monthlies, illustrated and comic papers received as soon as published. An extensive assortment of stationery and fancy goods at very low figures.

Linen Suits!

Linen Suits!!

Linen Suits!!!

Great Reduction

at M. MENTZER'S,

94 Market street.

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Record of the Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday.

U. S. District Court.

(Before Judge McCandless.)

A. A. Devore, bankrupt, city. Order made for sale of real estate.

B. F. & A. M. Goodl, bankrupts, Westmoreland county. Order made for a hearing on the motion for an injunction on the 18th inst., meanwhile restraining Keefer.

Edmund Smith, bankrupt, Mercer county. Order made for sale of personal property.

Frank M. Sarver, bankrupt, Greensburg. Petition for discharge presented, and order made for a final hearing before Register Marshall.

D. E. Bowman, bankrupt, Allegheny county. Order made directing assignee to sell real estate belonging to said bankrupt.

Baer & Segmier, bankrupts, Luzerne county. Assignee's petition for allowance presented, and order made referring same to Register Harper.

George J. Rodgers, bankrupt, Blair county. Alvan Evans, of Ebensburg, appointed commissioner to take testimony in the matter of the rule on assignee to show cause why he should not pay certain claims to Edward Roberts.

S. G. Barnes, bankrupt, Allegheny county. Assignee's report of sale of certain real estate presented and confirmed *nisi*.

Morgan Bell, bankrupt, Greene county. Bankrupt's petition for discharge presented. Order made for hearing on the 7th prox.

Andrew D. Miller, bankrupt, Allegheny. Hearing on rule on bankrupt to show cause why he should not pay certain money to John Floyd, trustee, &c., adjourned to the 8th inst.

Lloyd, Huff & Co., alleged bankrupts, Westmoreland county. Hearing on the rule on the debtors not adjoining in the petition for adjudication to show cause why they should not be decided bankrupts continued to the 28th inst.

Court Brevities.

H. H. MCCORMICK, ESQ., has received his commission as U. S. District Attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, and will probably take charge of the office this morning.

THE retail oil dealers against whom suits were brought to recover the penalty for not destroying the Oil Inspector's brand of the fire test on the barrels, appeared at Alderman Hamilton's office yesterday and entered bail for their appearance at the September Court. There were about forty of them.

JAS. D. CARLISLE, trimming merchant of Fifth avenue, this city; B. F. & A. M. Goodl, of Westmoreland county, and Chas. H. Duncan and James Jackson, of Oil City, all filed petitions in the U. S. District Court, asking for the adjudication of themselves in bankruptcy. The papers were referred to the Registers of the respective districts.

THE hearing in the Eberhardt case has not yet been concluded. Yesterday a number of witnesses were examined by the Register, several of whom testified that Mr. Eberhardt was married to the petitioner in Germany, before he came to this country. The facts in the case were all published in the GAZETTE when the proceedings were begun.

ON petition of Frank Swoger, Judge Sterrett yesterday granted a writ of *habeas corpus* on Mr. Cordier, Superintendent of the Workhouse, directing him to produce the body of petitioner in Court this morning at 10 o'clock. Swoger was committed to the Workhouse for sixty days, on the 30th ult., by Mayor Phillips, on the charge of being a suspicious character, and claims that his arrest and commitment were illegal.

A HEARING was had in the case of the Walker brothers, charged with violating the revenue laws at their Weis beer brewery in Allegheny. It appears that the beer was run direct from the fermenting tub in the rock cellar to the bottling cellar, through a hose, when the law requires that it shall first be run into barrels and the barrels stamped and then removed to the bottling cellar. This infraction of the law, it seems, was without the knowledge or consent of the proprietors. Commissioner McCandless held them to bail to answer at Court in the sum of one thousand dollars each.

Printing and Blank Books

We take especial pleasure in calling attention to the firm of Messrs. Charles F. Peck & Co., of No. 57 Ninth street. The firm is engaged in the manufacture of Blank Books and Stationers' Supplies; and in connection therewith does all kinds of fancy and plain printing. Close attention is exercised over every minutia of their work, and hence whatever emanates from that establishment is as perfect as it can be made. They indulge in no boasting, but simply ask to let their work speak for itself. They have supplied themselves with every facility known to the business, and employ none but the most skillful men, so their aim being to produce work that cannot be excelled in any detail. The evidence of their success is seen in the fact of the number of orders they have received since they opened. Each job bears their advertisement, and the healthy run of patronage they now enjoy is only a reward of honest efforts to give the very best article.

Messrs. Peck & Co. have also adopted the principle of selling satisfactory profits, and so their prices have been brought down to "hard pan." We can heartily and honestly commend them to the public as reliable men, and any one needing anything in their line, as we know every patron will secure the most that can be given for the money, and will always receive the most satisfactory and courteous treatment.

Hard Times No More.

Let those who complain of depression and monetary stringency visit the Boot and Shoe house of R. Taggart, No. 129 Federal street, Allegheny, examine the fine stock of goods kept in store and the prices at which they are sold, and they must conclude, after such examination, that the good time coming has come, and that money is worth almost twice as much in the amount it will buy as it was a few years ago. Whether all other dealers keep pace with the times in their adjustment of prices, we cannot say, but we fear too many have not; yet it is a positive fact that Taggart has made heavy reductions in the prices of his Boots and Shoes, which at any time were the cheapest in the market. Boots and Shoes sold at retail at wholesale pric s.

Just Received.

A complete stock of White Goods for Summer wear

at M. MENTZER'S.

A Rare Opportunity

To get a first-class make piano, used but a short time, at an unusual low figure. One 7 octave Steinway in good order; also 7 octave Steinway in good order; also a number of other second hand pianos and organs, ranging from $35 to $150, including instruments of well known leading makers. Be sure to call and see this lot, for we have put its prices very low, as we are bound to sell them off to make room for a large shipment of the celebrated Chickering pianos and Mason & Hamlin organs, including a number of Centennial patterns.

MELLOR & HOENE,

79 Fifth Avenue.

Eagle Shoe Store,

85 Smithfield street, cheapest in the world.

Kornblum, the Optician.

The faithful sight engraves the memory of many occurrences in life, as with a beam of light, and the loss of sight or defective vision is a disaster that can only be appreciated by those who have experienced either of these misfortunes. We then should consider him a benefactor worthy the name, who should lend his energies to the improving and perfecting those appliances which shall strengthen, restore, and preserve the sight, to have the pleasure of commending to the attention of those who require artificial helps for the eye, the improved glasses, lenses, etc., kept by Mr. Kornblum, at R. S. Davis & Co.'s, corner of Wood street and Fifth avenue. Mr. Kornblum is a scientist in optics, and his aids to the sight are admirably adapted to the purpose intended.

Black Cashmeres

At very low prices.

Full and complete stock of all the best makes always on hand

at M. MENTZER'S.

We Offer

this week an elegant assortment of Piano Covers in the new drab, seal brown, maroon and plum colors, ranging in price from $7 50 to $40. Our richly embroidered Oriental patterns are the finest goods brought to this market. HUGUS & HACKE,

Fifth avenue and Market street.

No Abatement.

It would be reasonable to suppose that the hot days of the past few weeks would have a depressing effect on business, while the very reverse is the case at the Boston One Price Clothing House, No. 95 Smithfield street, where the demand for summer suits has never been equaled at this season of the year. But the great rush is to be explained in the large and varied stock of fashionable clothing at popular prices.

All the Novelties

In Chintzes, Percales, Cambrics, Cretonnes, Batistes, Lawns, &c., for Summer Suitings,

at M. MENTZER'S.

Have You a Good Watch?

We will let you into a secret by which you can secure one a great deal cheaper than ever, should you prefer it. Jno. Mitsch, 82 Ohio street, Allegheny, has a large and choice stock of American and imported watches of elegant design at very low prices, on monthly payments of from $1 to $5.

Marked Down.

Sun Umbrellas,

Plain and Twilled Silk,

Large assortment,

At M. MENTZER'S.

Eagle Shoe Store,

85 Smithfield street, cheapest in the World.

A Specialty

in

Black Silks

at M. MENTZER'S.

Eagle Shoe Store,

85 Smithfield street, cheapest in the World

BREVITIES.

·····Select Council meets on Monday.

·····Thos. Miller and John Scott were the successful candidates for Council in the Twenty-ninth ward.

·····Under the new law, twenty-three prisoners in the Penitentiary yesterday subscribed for newspapers.

·····A boy named Muston, by a fall from a swing at his father's residence, on Butler street, yesterday, broke an arm.

·····Liberty street from Thirty-second to Thirty-third street is now open to traffic. It was re-graded to correspond with the grade of Thirty-third street.

·····On Thursday morning thieves effected an entrance into the cellar of A. Trainvetter's saloon, No. 256 Liberty street, and stole a quantity of wines in bottles.

·····Seventeen Indians from the Chippewa and Meneninee tribes passed through the city yesterday *en route* home to the reservation on Meneninee river, Wisconsin.

·····A horse attached to a barouche, being driven by Mr. Mansfield, in the East End, yesterday took fright and ran away. Mr. M. was thrown out, but was only slightly injured.

·····Daniel Lafferty, who was committed to the Penitentiary for fourteen years, last week, for committing a rape on a girl in Allegheny, is lying in that institution very seriously ill of pneumonia.

·····John Wiggins and John Elsesser were committed to jail yesterday, by Alderman McMasters, in default of bail for a hearing on a charge of obtaining goods under false pretense, on oath of John Hickey.

·····A tissue paper balloon, forty-five feet high and twenty-five feet in diameter, made by Mr. J. F. Ritchartz, the Liberty street grain merchant, was sent adrift Thursday evening from Shady Lane, East End.

·····Burglars attempted to effect an entrance into the dwelling of Mr. Brady, Ellsworth avenue, East End, early yesterday morning. They made so much noise that the inmates hearing them they were frightened away.

·····Thos. Haney was committed to jail yesterday by Alderman Burke, in default of bail for a hearing on a charge of having entered a house owned by Mr. N. P. Reed, in the Eleventh ward, and stolen a quantity of water pipe.

·····The Cambria county Republicans have nominated Gen. J. M. Campbell, of Johnstown, for Congress, and T. Hafferty, of Ebensburg, for State Senate. Dr. W. H. Sloan and John H. Brown for Assembly, and Thomas Davis, for Sheriff.

·····It costs five dollars to open a fire-plug without leave from the department. The GAZETTE man never says anything of the weak a nature.—*Leader.* He tapped the *Leader* man on the "mug" once, and that was about the weakest thing ever he encountered.

·····Charles Meldrum, employed at the stoneyard of Mr. Leaf, on Frankstown avenue, had his leg fractured yesterday morning by a large stone falling on it. The injured man was removed to his residence on Frankstown road, Dr. Dean was called and reduced the fracture.

·····The property of Wm. Smith, the pipe man, now in bankruptcy, was offered for sale at auction, Thursday, but in consequence of the bids being all very low, it was withdrawn; as a sample of what the bids were, an offer of $17,000 was made on property near Friendship Park, which cost $140,000.

·····The following foreign iron manufacturers are registered at the Union Depot Hotel: J. Lartham Bell, Mr. and Mrs. E. Stanley and C. Bennett, Middlesboro, from England; Ernest Poutzen and Felix Reifer, of Vienna, and Emile Ochaar, of Belgium. The gentlemen are being *chaperoned* by H. L. Holly, the celebrated spring maker of New York city. Yesterday they were shown through a number of our iron mills.

·····There turns out to be a deficiency of from $25,000 to $30,000 in the accounts of L. L. Dobbins, late City Treasurer of Erie, as has speculated with the city funds in conjunction with one Col. C. W. Saladee, of Philadelphia, an alleged adventurer, and lost. Sal adee has given Dobbins and his bondsmen an indemnity bond for the amount, which is said to have been received from the Treasurer, but it is yet an unsettled question whether the bond is of any value.

·····On the 20th of April last Silas Burnet was arrested in Erie City by Detective O'Mara, and handed over to Pinkerton's people to answer a charge of defrauding John Shirey out of $100. Burnett is a confidence man, and it is alleged that he got the money from Shirey on pretense of giving him a return a lot of counterfeit money. After a hearing at Leesburg Burnett was ordered committed for trial in default of bail. On the way to jail he escaped from the officer, and has been at liberty ever since. On Thursday, when Detective Demmel and McGovern found him on Liberty street. The Freeport authorities were notified and an answer received requesting Burnett to be held until an officer comes for him.

PERSONAL.

***Col. Yates, who was killed in Custer's battle with the Indians, was a son-in-law of Col. W. Milnor Roberts, of this city.

***Mr. H. I. Gourly has been elected a member of Select Council from the Seventh ward, to fill the unexpired term of Mr. John Musgrave.

Mountain Views.

How delightful to gaze on the beautiful and picturesque mountain scenery in the neighborhood of the Mountain House, Cresson, Penna., and how invigorating the cool, pure and fresh air of that elevated favorite summer resort. Several mineral springs of acknowledged medicinal tonic virtues in the immediate vicinity. Nothing is lacking to make this locality one of the most enjoyable in the country, whether for mere pleasure, or for recuperating the exhausted powers of body and mind, this mountain retreat is unsurpassed. The Mountain House, in the hands of Mr. McClelland, offers every inducement for the comfort and convenience of its guests.

Opened!

A case of Brown and Drab

Cashmeres at 30 cents.

M. MENTZER,

94 Market street.

Violin Strings for Warm Weather.

We have just received a fresh lot of beautiful French Silk E. Violin Strings, 4 lengths of extra fine quality, made from the best selected silk. These Violin Strings are especially adapted for the hot weather, or for players with soft perspiring hands. Price 25 cents each. We have also a silk string of medium quality and medium quality, at 15 cents each. Strings mailed to any address in receipt of price.

MELLOR & HOENE,

79 Fifth avenue.

Kornblum,

Practical and Scientific Optician, and manufacturer of the improved Periscopic Lenses, corner of Fifth avenue and